

## Reagan Testimony Questioned

President Is Said to Have Made Inconsistent Statements

By Bob Woodward  
and David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has given inconsistent statements to the Tower Commission investigating the Iran-contra affair, according to sources. They said he first told the panel that he had approved the 1985 Israeli shipment of arms to Iran and then, in a second meeting, said he was mistaken and had not given the approval until afterward.

At his first meeting on Jan. 26 with the three-member panel headed by former Senator John G. Tower, the president took with him a copy of testimony by the former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and said Mr. McFarlane had accurately described his Iran policy.

Mr. McFarlane has testified un-

der oath that the president orally gave him advance approval in August 1985 for arms shipments through Israel. One source said that the president, in the first Tower Commission interview, gave a strong endorsement of Mr. McFarlane's testimony.

After the interview, the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, who has testified that there was no presidential authority for the 1985 shipment, had several long discussions with the president on the matter, according to administration sources. The president then availed himself of the invitation of the Tower Commission to meet a second time. That meeting was Feb. 11.

One source said Wednesday that "Regan redirected the president, went over the issues with him, and got the president to line up his recollections." A second source

See REAGAN, Page 6

### LATE NEWS

#### A Genetic Link To Alzheimer's

BOSTON (Reuters) — Researchers said Thursday they had discovered the location of a defective gene that is the most likely cause of an inherited form of Alzheimer's disease.

Alzheimer's is a degenerative disorder of the nervous system in which patients lose their memory, reasoning, orientation and judgment.

"This is the first time we have a direct route towards the cause of Alzheimer's," said Dr. James Gusella, senior author of the paper reporting the discovery. Dr. Michael Shulanski, of Columbia University, said: "We can now pinpoint the cause of the disease, and that is the first step towards an eventual cure."

### INSIDE TODAY



The Duchess of Windsor, whose jewels will be sold in Geneva in April. The sale is expected to be one of the "jet-set events of the decade." A preview. Page 9.

### GENERAL NEWS

■ President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka made a peace offer to Tamil insurgents. Page 2.

■ France will produce chemical weapons and will not halt Pacific nuclear tests. Page 5.

■ Economic sanctions against Poland were lifted by the United States. Page 6.

■ The U.S. economy grew at an annual rate of 1.3 percent in the fourth quarter, revised from 1.7 percent. Page 11.

#### Bavaria Holds American For Transmitting AIDS

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — A former U.S. Army sergeant infected with AIDS has been arrested in the Bavarian city of Nuremberg on suspicion of knowingly spreading the disease to his sexual partners.

The arrest of the 45-year-old American was the first under a crackdown against the disease ordered by Franz Josef Strauss, the conservative Bavarian premier.

Without giving details, the Bavarian Interior Ministry disclosed that a second man was also under investigation after admitting to his homosexual partners that he had AIDS.

Mr. Strauss and his Bavarian Christian Social Union are pressing Chancellor Helmut Kohl's next government to adopt compulsory registration of those who have acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The Nuremberg Prosecutor's Office declined to furnish the name or nationality of the man who was arrested, but sources close to the U.S. military said he was a former sergeant in the 1st Armored Division who had retired from the army in West Germany and was working as a cook. He was said to be bisexual.

In a telephone interview, Werner Guerrier, a spokesman in the prosecutor's office, said that the man was arrested on Feb. 5 after it had been established that "in a number of instances" he had sexual intercourse in 1986 with partners without warning them of his illness.

Mr. Guerrier said that the man would be charged under a law that prohibits causing "bodily harm" with a weapon or "dangerous treatment" — a clause normally reserved for poisons. Under West German law, the man could be sentenced to five years imprisonment.

The spokesman emphasized that the man had been arrested not for having the disease but because he was believed to have knowingly spread it to his partners.

Greg Lynch, a spokesman at the U.S. consulate in Munich, said that U.S. officials had been "in contact" with the man. "It's a civilian case, and we are involved in the matter," said Mr. Lynch, who also declined to disclose the American's name.

In Bonn, Henning Gehl, a spokesman in the Justice Ministry, said that the Nuremberg case was the first of its kind in West Germany. He said a study by the Justice Ministry had determined that such arrests were fully justified under the West German penal code.

"If someone has this disease AIDS," he said, "he knows that he could infect someone and harm him, even cause his death. There is little doubt that this comes under causing someone 'bodily harm.'

Concern about AIDS has been rising in West Germany and has prompted political debate. The Health Ministry has estimated that 30,000 to 100,000 persons have been infected with the virus and has reported that 907 known cases have caused 416 deaths.

Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition See AIDS, Page 6

#### Americans' Love for Milk Turns Sour

#### Consumer Tastes Now Favor Soft Drinks, Low-Fat Diets

By Jonathan Prober  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Milk, the good, the nourishing, the pure. Milk, the hard-to-digest, the high in fat.

Countries and cultures have viewed milk both ways, but it is a fact that milk has left a large, white mustache glistening over America's collective upper lip. Perhaps nowhere else is milk so glorified.

Yet even in the United States, consumption of liquid milk has been declining.

According to the Dairy Situation Outlook Report, a publication of the United States Department of Agriculture, 236,522 pounds (107.5 kilograms) of whole milk per person was sold in 1965. In 1983, the figure dropped to 116,333 pounds.

This has been slightly offset by a leap in the per capita consumption of low-fat milk, from 10.93 pounds in 1965 to 84.97 pounds in 1985. Consumption of skim milk, meanwhile, has been stable: 12.58 pounds in 1965, 13.03 in 1985. Other categories such as flavored milk, milk-based drinks and yogurt have compiled increases.

The United States is by no means the world's largest milk consumer. At least 15 countries drink more milk.



Berry Zaid/NYT

Norway leads the world, with more than double the U.S. per-capita consumption of fluid milk products, including cream and whole, low-fat and skim milk.

What has happened in the United States? Where is Junior, baseball cap backward on his disheveled head, slamming the kitchen door behind him, running to the refrigerator, tilting a bottle of creamy, whole milk to his mouth?

Junior is now an adult whose diet is most likely too high in fat, and whose son, Junior Jr., favors soft drinks. Milk, it seems, is now subject to the same scrutiny as other given of life.

"Milk has always been among the institutions we revered," said Bernard Phillips, a sociology professor

See MILK, Page 6

The sources said the president was convinced she had extensive popular support and she intended to transfer it to approved candidates by endorsement. "The idea," said one of her followers, "is that if she endorsed them, many people will vote for Cory's candidates."

Officials conceded, however, that the selection process had taken longer than anticipated because of disputes between coalition partners.

Wilson Gamboa, a deputy secretary of defense, announced Wednesday that he was resigning from his party because it had not been given a fair share of congressional slots by the coalition.

At least nine of Mrs. Aquino's 32 cabinet members are expected to run for the Senate, and other senior officials have said they will seek seats in the House.

They will have to resign by early next month in order to run. One diplomat said it would leave "a big hole" in the administration, but Mrs. Aquino said able replacements could be found.

Mr. Benigno quoted the president as saying that she would use three criteria for congressional candidates: integrity, competence and ability to win at the polls.

Another presidential aide said Mrs. Aquino had been told by some advisers that if she was "too idealistic" in endorsing candi-

dates she would risk losing the support of some professional politicians with a proven ability to win at the polls.

The president was warned in a report last week that there was a "strong sentiment" among voters against former Marcos sympathizers, traditional politicians and "old faces" being welcomed into the ranks of the governing coalition "for their money or for political pragmatism."

The report was endorsed by 44 of the 47 members appointed by Mrs. Aquino to a commission to draft the constitution that was approved by voters Feb. 2.

The report said that if the public perceived a lack of strategic planning and political will on vital programs, political expediency and back room horse-trading in the choice of candidates, "it would lead to 'massive' loss of government support."

Diplomats said they expected the government to win a solid majority in the Senate in the May voting.

One diplomat said that without a single party organization or a willingness to use traditional vote-buying tactics, Mrs. Aquino would have difficulty forging a stable majority bloc in the house.

"It's going to make the task of legislative reform and social change more difficult," he said. "It's going to slow things up and in the long-term the Philippines can't afford that."

See ELECTIONS, Page 1

#### Druze Rout Amal in Beirut

#### Toll Is at 100; Syria Is Urged To Intervene

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Druze militiamen routed Shiite Moslem irregulars from most of West Beirut's Hamra commercial district Thursday after five days of street battles in which at least 100 people have been killed, the police reported.

They said 375 people have been wounded as Walid Jumblat's Progressive Socialist Party, backed by Communist Party gunmen, tried to wrest control of West Beirut from Justice Minister Nabil Berr's Amal militia.

The fighting eased to a comparative lull after nightfall as yet another "final cease-fire" was called amid impassioned appeals by religious leaders and politicians for an end to hostilities.

"This is collective suicide," said Sheikh Mohammed Mehdie Sheddade, vice chairman of the Higher Shiite Council, supreme religious authority of the Shiite sect. "This must stop."

Hussein Husseini, a Shiite who is speaker of the parliament, appealed to President Hafez al-Assad of Syria to "intervene to stop this tragedy before it is too late. Every means should be employed to halt this national disaster."

Brigadier General Ghazi Kanaan, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, said in a statement that representatives of all warring factions had pledged "a final cease-fire."

Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, maintains 25,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon under a 1976 Arab League peacekeeping mandate.

About 500 Syrian troops were sent into Beirut's Moslem sector last summer to help the Lebanese Army and police end militia anarchy. But the Syrians have stopped short of all-out military intervention.

The fighting between the Progressive Socialist Party and Amal, the worst factional bloodletting in West Beirut for three years, is the most serious setback to the Syrian campaign.

The police said Amal fighters were holding out in three pockets in Hamra. Amal also maintained strong defenses around the 40-story unfinished Murr Tower skyscraper, their main sniping stronghold that commands most of the line dividing West Beirut from the Christian sector.



A Druze fighter attacked a Shiite Moslem militia stronghold on Thursday in West Beirut.

#### Meetings On Dollar Are Set

#### Weekend Talks To Seek More Stable Currencies

*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — Finance ministers and central bankers from the seven leading noncommunist industrial nations will meet Saturday and Sunday in Paris to discuss means of stabilizing foreign exchange rates and alleviating trade imbalances, officials said Thursday.

In Washington, the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, confirmed that separate meetings of the Group of Five and Group of Seven industrial nations would be held Saturday and Sunday, but said he wanted to "knock down suggestions" that it would be an emergency round of talks.

"It is not," Mr. Baker said in testimony before the Senate Finance Committee. "We frequently have mid-winter meetings." He declined comment on the objectives or expected length of the sessions.

Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, told the Senate Banking Committee that he wants the meeting to result in more stability in the exchange markets, but would not comment further.

The Group of Five consists of Britain, France, Japan, West Germany and the United States. The Group of Seven also includes Canada and Italy.

The news boosted the dollar in heavy trading Thursday in Europe, but it fell back later in New York. Economists and foreign-exchange dealers said they were skeptical that the gathering would produce an agreement to halt the dollar's prolonged slide. They added that only such an agreement would prevent it from plummeting. (Details, Page 15.)

Economic experts said the announcement of the meeting is a sign that intense, behind-the-scenes negotiations among the G-5 nations have at least produced the basis for discussions. Several sources said the United States would not be participating unless some of the Reagan administration's objectives had already been agreed upon, since a fruitless gathering would further damage the dollar.

A successful conclusion to the meeting would go a long way toward slowing the current trend toward protectionism in the Congress, economists said.

"The meeting will be a success if they can all leave without strife," said Ulrich Ramam, chief economist at Commerzbank AG in Frankfurt. "The important thing is that the dialogue is finally resuming. That itself is progress."

The talks are likely to center on a U.S.-French proposal to establish "reference ranges" designed to limit movements of the major international currencies to a specified range, and on U.S. demands that Japan and West Germany stimulate their economies.

European economic sources said Japan would be asked to lower its discount rate to 2.5 percent from 3 percent and to reinforce a recently announced fiscal program designed to boost domestic activity and demand for imports.

West Germany, which cut its discount rate to 3 percent in January after months of pressure from the United States, reportedly will be asked to move up to 10 a month. Deutsche mark (\$5.48 billion) cut in personal income taxes. It is scheduled to take effect Jan. 1, 1988.

Rumors that a G-5 meeting would be called proliferated as the dollar plunged against other major currencies in January. The speculation waned recently as the United States appeared to be unwilling to attend a meeting unless there were solid prospects of significant results, while West German and British

See G-5, Page 15

#### Brazil Seeks to Soften Interest-Payment Terms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRASILIA — Government officials said Brazil was unable to continue interest payments at current levels on its \$109 billion foreign debt and that improved terms must be negotiated with creditors.

The statements came amid widespread press reports that Brazil was considering stopping debt repayments.

One official said the decline in the foreign trade surplus meant it was impossible for Brazil, the largest Third World debtor, to meet annual debt-service charges of \$12.5 billion. Brazil stopped making payments on the principal four years ago.

"We are going to have to warn creditors that we cannot pay more than we can afford," he said.

Since October, Brazil's monthly trade surplus has slumped from an average of \$150 million from \$1 billion in the first nine months of 1986.

Although the 1987 surplus has been officially forecast at more than \$10 billion against \$9.5 billion last year, Finance Ministry sources said they are working with a \$7 billion figure. Finance Minister Dilson Fumaro has said the country would be seeking around \$4 billion in new loans this year.

In the face of persistent rumors that Brazil was about to declare a moratorium on foreign debt, payments Mr. Fumaro has repeatedly said that Brazil would honor its debt, perhaps as early as this year.

# For Saudis, a University Degree Offers Uncertainty

By Patrick E. Tyler  
*Washington Post Service*

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — The students of King Saud University, one of the new wonders of the architectural and engineering world, are graduating with degrees in uncertainty as the kingdom's economy and job market decline.

The Saudi economy, beset by business failures in its major urban centers such as Jeddah and Riyadh, has become incapable of offering the kind of opportunities that many young Saudi graduates envisioned when they first enrolled.

"You see, all of the students want managerial jobs, but there are not very many managerial jobs available these days," said a prominent Saudi businessman.

"What are needed are technicians and mechanics," he added, "but the way we are going, we will have a totally white-collar population."

For now, the job market can absorb the 3,000 students who are expected to graduate from King Saud University this spring, but only if they are willing to move to where the jobs are.

"For the next 10 years, they will be able to get the

job they want, but not in the city they want," said Mansour Turki, the university's director.

After that, there is much less certainty. Should the economy continue to decline, Saudi and Western officials fear that the kingdom's huge investment in modern universities will face a deepening crisis over how to pay operating costs and where to place graduates.

The first casualties would likely be the heavy subsidies for students, who pay no tuition, live in free dormitories, pay only 20 percent of their food costs and 25 percent of book costs. Students are given the equivalent of \$300 a month as well as airline tickets home.

The most immediate task for Mr. Turki is tailoring Saudi Arabia's largest university system to the kingdom's manpower needs in the coming decades.

The largest pool of jobs Mr. Turki has targeted for his graduates includes the 150,000 government slots now held by foreigners. To fill those jobs, many of which require skills in engineering and sciences, Mr. Turki is trying to channel more students into hard science and engineering studies.

"The ratio has been 70 percent of our students in nontechnical studies and 30 percent in technical studies and the sciences," Mr. Turki said.

An American-French joint venture completed the

54 billion campus in 40 months. The buildings include a 2-million-volume library, a 300-bed teaching hospital, twin auditoriums with seating for 3,500 and nearly 1,500 classrooms.

Some educators here, however, say the completion of the Saudi university system has wrought subtle changes in Saudi society.

"The problem is really the mentality of the Saudi people," the director said. "They want a university education just for the name of it."

Saudi business executives who support Mr. Turki's efforts say that some of his attempts to limit university enrollment by merit ranking and to cut student subsidies have run afoul of political appeals to the royal family.

King Saudi University's enrollment at its central and branch campuses has grown to nearly 30,000 students, all of them male. Female university education in the kingdom is relegated to older campuses formerly used by the males.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Spanish Students Protest Despite Pact

BARCELONA (Reuters) — Thousands of students marched Thursday through Barcelona, Spain's second-largest city, a day after high school students signed an agreement with the government to end more than two months of unrest.

Undergraduates in Barcelona were protesting the closing of their campus near the city following a two-week sit-in. They were demanding abolition of admission examinations and creation of better teaching facilities.

High school students agreed Wednesday to the government's broad range of education changes after weeks of tough negotiations, street protests throughout the country and boycotts of classes.

Education Minister Jose Maria Maravall offered to abolish fees for secondary schools and waive university fees for low-income students as the students had demanded, but refused to abolish entrance examinations.

### Japanese Opposition Ends Boycott

TOKYO (AP) — A Budget Committee session resumed Thursday in the Japanese Diet, or legislature, after a two-week "boycott" by the opposition, an official of the governing Liberal Democratic Party said.

The official said the opposition parties, led by the Socialists, agreed to attend the Budget Committee session in the House of Representatives after the committee chairman, Shigetami Sunada, apologized for opening the committee meeting on Feb. 5 before procedural matters had been negotiated. The opposition immediately called a boycott.

Opposition politicians said they went to their home districts during the boycott to speak out against a planned 5 percent sales tax in a measure that includes cuts in personal and corporate income taxes. The opposition contends that the tax changes would benefit higher-income groups at the expense of middle- and lower-income citizens.

### Gates App For Confu

### Reagan Fills 2 White House Vacancies

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan on Thursday filled two vacancies at the White House, naming a former executive of The Associated Press, John O. Koehler, as communications director and a Washington attorney, Frank J. Donatelli, as political director.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Koehler was recommended by Charles Wick, the director of the U.S. Information Agency, to succeed Patrick J. Buchanan, who retired March 1. Mr. Koehler is a special adviser and consultant to Mr. Wick.

Mr. Donatelli, 37, was deputy assistant to the president for public liaison in 1984 and 1985 and was assistant administrator of the Agency for International Development with responsibility for African affairs, in 1983 and 1984. He was a regional political director for Mr. Reagan's presidential campaign during the primary and general election periods of 1979 and 1980.

### Electoral Challenge for Botha Protege

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — The former South African ambassador to Britain, Denis Worrall, announced Thursday that he will run for Parliament against Chris Heunis, the minister for constitutional development and planning, who is responsible for formulating the policies of the governing National Party on apartheid.

Mr. Worrall, a former National Party member of Parliament, resigned his diplomatic post last month to campaign in the May 6 general election among whites for an early end to apartheid and for political rights for South Africa's black majority.

In the last election, Mr. Heunis won 65 percent of the vote in the Helderburg constituency outside Cape Town in a straight contest against a candidate from the liberal Progressive Federal Party. He is regarded as one of the most powerful men in the cabinet and is viewed as a possible successor to President Pieter W. Botha.

### U.S. Issues Drug Testing Guidelines

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Reagan administration issued guidelines Thursday for widespread testing of federal employees to determine if they have used illicit drugs. The guidelines deal with scientific and technical aspects of the government's drug-testing program.

Officials said the steps would include placing blue dye in government toilets and requiring that a government supervisor be present in the bathroom while urine samples are given. It was unclear why the blue dye would be used.

The guidelines were discussed at a news conference by Dr. Otis R. Bowen, secretary of health and human services, and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. Dissemination of the guidelines demonstrates that the administration is determined to proceed with random drug-testing of U.S. workers in spite of several court decisions suggesting that such tests are unconstitutional in the absence of any ground for suspecting drug abuse by particular employees.

### For the Record

An American was convicted by an East Berlin court Thursday of breaking border laws by walking on the Berlin Wall, a U.S. official said. John Runnings, 69, of Seattle received a three-year suspended sentence and was ordered fined. He had been arrested Nov. 18.

Pope John Paul II and Prime Minister Gyorgy Lasko of Hungary met Thursday in Vatican City for talks that were expected to focus on the naming of a new Roman Catholic primate in Hungary.

Employees of the International Labor Organization staged a one-day strike Thursday in Geneva to protest a planned cut in UN pensions and demand compensation for retirement pay losses due to the decline of the U.S. dollar. The organization is a United Nations agency.

Bashir al-Khodr, a Lebanese apprehended at the Milan airport on Jan. 12 with a large supply of explosives, was sentenced Thursday in Milan to 13 years in prison on terrorism charges.

### Correction

Because of an editing error, an article Thursday misidentified the party affiliation of Senator William H. Cohen of Maine, who is a Republican.

## U.S. Report on Rights Criticizes South Africa

By Robert Jayawardene

Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — President Junius R. Jayawardene announced Thursday that the army would halt an offensive against Tamil insurgents and lift an economic blockade against their areas if they stopped fighting and negotiating.

He offered a general amnesty for rebel fighters and the release of about 3,000 Tamil youths held without charges if the guerrillas laid down their weapons.

The proposals, intended to end four years of strife that has claimed an estimated 5,000 lives, were made in a speech opening the national Parliament. Legislators will be considering an extension of the 1983 state of emergency.

The proposals in part meet conditions set down this month by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India for resuming Indian mediation of the Sri Lankan civil war.

Tamil militants have made the release of about 3,000 Tamil youths and an end to military operations a condition for peace talks. They also demanded a merger of Sri Lanka's Northern and Eastern provinces into a single Tamil homeland.

The government has rejected the demands but is willing to grant limited autonomy to the Tamil areas of the north and east.

Mr. Jayawardene reaffirmed, as Mr. Gandhi insisted, that proposals made Dec. 19 would form "the basis for evolving a durable solution" to the conflict. These include withdrawing provincial lines to tackle a Sinhalese area from Eastern Province.

There was no immediate response to the president's speech from the Indian government or from Tamil militants.

On Jan. 1, Tamil rebels announced they were taking over the civil administration of the Jaffna peninsula, collecting taxes, issuing vehicle licenses, printing currency and operating rural courts. The government retaliated with an embargo on shipments of gasoline, diesel fuel and kerosene and batteries, aluminum, electrical wiring and other items that could be fashioned into explosives.

The Tamils, mainly Hindus, make up about 18 percent of the population of 16 million.

The United States has never before introduced a resolution on South Africa in the rights commission and has voted against such resolutions by others on the ground that they would disrupt the process of "dialogue" that Washington has said it is seeking with Pretoria.

The report said that Soviet performance in resolving family reunification cases was "significantly better than in previous years."

But it faulted the Soviet Union for restricting Jewish emigration and inflicting mental and physical abuse on political prisoners.

The report gave short shrift to allegations by various human rights groups of violations by U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua, saying that "it has proven extremely difficult to obtain objective independent verification of these charges."

However, the department acknowledged evidence that both the U.S.-based National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, rebels and the Angolan

government tortured opponents and executed prisoners.

It made particular note of a "serious regression" in human rights in South Africa. The report said 12,633 South Africans died in 1986 as a result of political unrest and more than 20,000 were detained under a second state of emergency decree.

"As in prior years," the report said, "1986 saw the continuation of the serious problem of suspicious deaths while in police custody."

Some of the strongest language was used to condemn Nicaragua and Libya, two governments the United States has accused of terrorism.

The report also said there were reliable reports of torture by Chilean security forces.

### U.S. Death Penalty

Amnesty International, the human rights organization, called Wednesday for abolition of the death penalty in the United States, asserting that it has been "arbitrary, racially biased and unfair."

A study by the London-based group said that at the end of last year, 1,336 convicts, 48 percent of them blacks, were awaiting execution in 33 of 37 states that allow the death penalty.

The study showed a dramatic increase in the prevalence of capital punishment in the United States.

The study also found that the percentage of death sentences in the United States has doubled in recent years.

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## Uneasy Silence at White House

### Upcoming Report on Iran Deal Is Said to Unnerve Officials

By Joel Brinkley  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — White House officials are growing increasingly apprehensive as the special presidential commission studying the National Security Council completes a report that officials say is likely to include damaging new disclosures that could result in criminal charges.

Officials familiar with the commission's work said it had found significant new information involving council misdeeds.

One source called the material "explosive." Another said he believed the evidence would lead to criminal prosecutions, but neither source would be more specific.

Behind all the statements are boxes full of White House computer memos that were turned over to investigators just a few days ago.

One official said these formerly

secret memos were fast becoming to the Iran-contra affair what President Richard M. Nixon's White House tapes were to the Watergate scandal.

Until Wednesday, President Ronald Reagan's aides had shielded him from even the most casual

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

encounters with reporters and had chosen their own statements about the Iran-contra affair with extreme care. Mr. Reagan spoke with reporters briefly on Wednesday but refused to answer any questions on the subject.

The White House is concerned that anything the president or other officials might say about the matter now could be contradicted next week, when word of the Iran-contra affair first became public.

In the period in question, White House officials were scrambling to work out a public explanation of the arms sales to Iran. They were debating among themselves and in some cases deliberating whether to alter certain key parts of the chronology they were compiling, officials have said.

They sent computer messages to one another with the full expectation that they would be automatically erased, as they always had been in the past, a White House official said.

So it is likely that the computer memos include not just highly classified documents but also a range of frank and less than cautious remarks. Many White House officials used the computer system for sensitive interoffice communications because they were afraid the telephones might not be secure.

Under the normal routine, all documents sent through the computer system were recorded in a backup file. But every Saturday the oldest part of the backup file was erased automatically so that at any given time the file contained no more than two weeks of material.

On Thursday, Nov. 27, when it had become clear that an investigation of the Iran-contra affair was warranted, a White House official ordered that all existing computer messages be saved. So every computer message sent after Nov. 8 was preserved. That is the new material now being studied by the Tower Commission.

A senior White House official who has reviewed at least a small part of the computer material said he saw "serious discrepancies" between what some officials were saying among themselves at the time and what they were telling Congress and the public.

Some of the computer material has also been turned over to the Senate and House of Representatives committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

On Wednesday whether Mr. Regan would stay on, the president paused for a moment and said, "This is up to him." He then added a formulation he has often used when an official was expected to resign.

Mr. Regan is under fire by some Republicans for what they call his failure to protect Mr. Reagan from the Iran-contra affair.

Asked on Wednesday whether Mr. Regan would stay on, the president paused for a moment and said, "This is up to him." He then added a formulation he has often used when an official was expected to resign.

Mr. Regan, standing behind the president and smiling when he was asked Don an invitation to leave, but he didn't take it, said one source close to the administration. "In the past there has always been someone close to the president with sufficient authority to tell an official who was in hot water that he was expected to resign."



Ronald Reagan gives Donald T. Regan a vote of confidence after a White House ceremony.

## Gates Appears Headed For Confirmation to CIA

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates appears to be headed for Senate confirmation as director of central intelligence after more than nine hours of public hearings that underscored the depth of congressional unhappiness with the Reagan administration's Iran dealings.

Senator William H. Cohen, Republican of Maine and vice chairman of the Senate intelligence committee, said Wednesday that the panel would probably vote to confirm Mr. Gates, bearing many damning revelations about the Iran-contra affair.

But he said the committee would not vote until after the special presidential commission that is investigating the Iran affair has issued its report next week.

The committee chairman, David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, said there would be "at least" one closed hearing for those who want to raise questions about classified matters and that public hearings would be reopened if necessary.

At the hearings, some senators were clearly frustrated by Mr. Gates's refusal to pledge that he would resign if President Ronald Reagan asked him to keep a covert operation secret from Congress for an extended period.

By the end of the hearing on Wednesday, however, it was clear that Mr. Gates had got the message.

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, asked him what he would do if he discovered that another government agency involved in a covert intelligence operation had reported to the committee.

"The first thing I would do is hop in a car and come up here," Mr. Gates said.

"You're learning, Mr. Gates," Mr. Bradley replied.

"No one ever accused me of being slow," Mr. Gates said.

For the last two days, the usually secretive Senate intelligence committee has been the focus of attention in Washington as Mr. Gates was closely questioned about his actions as the CIA's deputy director.

Mr. Gates has had to steer a narrow path to avoid offending three important constituencies: a Senate committee irate over the administration's secret weapons sales to Iran and the reported diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels; White House officials who gave him a cabinet post even though he was not a Reagan intimate; and present and former CIA officials, including William J. Casey, the former director.

Mr. Gates chose, by and large, to risk irritating the committee and his own agency. As a result, his confirmation hearings were not an altogether smooth voyage. In attempting to defend the administration, or preserve his prerogatives as

director, he occasionally angered the committee.

At the hearings, several of the Republican and Democratic senators suggested that Mr. Gates, 43, the youngest man ever nominated to head the CIA, was more interested in continuing his rapid rise through the ranks of government than in challenging more senior officials.

The committee wanted to know more about Mr. Gates's role in preparing Mr. Casey for testimony he gave before the committee on Nov. 21, which one Republican committee member, Arlen Specter of Pennsylvania, termed "skimpy, scanty, uninformative and really misleading."

After repeated suggestions that he was overly willing to acquiesce in the poor judgments of his superiors, Mr. Gates, who is not a man given to emotional outbursts, shot back:

"Sycophants can only rise to a certain level. There is an ample supply of them in this town, and they only go so far. Senior officials understand that the most dangerous thing in the world is a yes man and the people I have worked for felt the candor with which I approached them was a valuable asset."

Mr. Specter, who said at the outset of the hearings that he had "serious reservations" about the nomination, questioned Mr. Gates closely about the CIA's participation in the November 1985 shipment of arms to Iran.

Some agency officials have since said this shipment was of questionable legality, but Mr. Gates said he had been assured by the CIA's general counsel that it was permitted by law and regulation.

"This was the reason, he said, that Mr. Casey did not mention the November shipment when he testified before the committee last year. There was no attempt to 'deliberately mislead or leave information out,'" he said.

Mr. Gates insisted that in November 1985 agency officials were mainly concerned that future shipments be backed by a presidential authorization known as a finding.

"You're really wrong," shot back Mr. Specter, who recounted that Mr. Gates's predecessor as deputy director, John N. McMahon, was "frantic" that the shipment would be backed by a presidential

authorization known as a finding.

In addition, the recent disclosure that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and other security council officials ran what amounted to a parallel foreign policy apparatus called Project Democracy, which carried out a range of covert activities, has added to the officials' concern.

On Wednesday a Democratic senator whose staff members briefed him after reviewing some of the computer material was asked if he believed the investigations would end with criminal prosecutions. The senator said, "The evidence to date reviewed by the committee supports that view."

Unlike the congressional committees, the Tower Commission is charged with studying all the National Security Council's recent activities, not just its role in the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

In addition, the recent disclosure that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and other security council officials ran what amounted to a parallel foreign policy apparatus called Project Democracy, which carried out a range of covert activities, has added to the officials' concern.

As the hearing began on Wednesday, Mr. Gates joked with photographers that the committee could "take this job and show it" as a reference to a popular song of that name. His remark was picked up by the microphones, and he later told reporters that he was not at all serious in this suggestion. Mr. Cohen appeared not to be offended.

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director, John N. McMahon, was "frantic" that the shipment would be backed by a presidential

authorization known as a finding.

The bombing will begin in five minutes," said Mr. Cohen, paraphrasing Mr. Reagan's remark in 1984 into a microphone he thought had been shut off.

## Suspects' Cocaine Use Rises

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Seventy-eight percent of all those arrested in New York City for serious crimes in a three-month period late last year tested positive for cocaine use, according to the Justice Department.

"This study shows a dramatic increase in the prevalence of cocaine in the arrested population in New York City," a department report said Wednesday.

The department's National Institute for Justice said the figure of 78 percent testing positive for cocaine is nearly double the percentage in a 1984 survey.

The new study, based on 615

people arrested in September, October and November, showed the average user was young and preferred cocaine powder over the highly potent derivative called crack. Most of the users were all serious in this suggestion. Mr. Cohen appeared not to be offended.

The bombing will begin in five minutes," said Mr. Cohen, paraphrasing Mr. Reagan's remark in 1984 into a microphone he thought had been shut off.

Mr. Gates chose, by and large, to risk irritating the committee and his own agency. As a result, his confirmation hearings were not an altogether smooth voyage. In attempting to defend the administration, or preserve his prerogatives as

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me This Week

## Of Iguanas, Blue Boobies And the Way It Should Be

By A.M. Rosenthal

**GALAPAGOS, Ecuador** — This column is about a large bunch of wonderfully hideous marine iguanas, some herds of sea lions, a few penguins and how meeting them gave me the most unexpected and exhilarating sensation in decades of travel. Even if you do not particularly care for animals do read on because psychological and social significance are lurking lower down.

I did really feel I was meeting them, not just seeing them, although I am

### ON MY MIND

aware that the birds and beasts were not terribly concerned with my being on these islands. That is where the joy and exhilaration entered: I could go to within inches of them and not elicit the slightest sign of fear in them. The most dramatic thing that happened is that one iguana with whom I got nose to nose split in my eye. It was not because he was afraid of me, but to remind me whose territory it was. That is what iguanas do.

The Galapagos, about 600 miles (975 kilometers) into the Pacific from the western coast of South America and protected by Ecuador, are islands without fear. This began germinating in the mind of a young Englishman named Charles Darwin when he sailed into the island harbors aboard the H.M.S. Beagle in 1835 and met the ancestors of my iguanas, sea lions and penguins. From that, five weeks of other observations in the Galapagos and years of rumination grew the theories of evolution that gave these islands a place in history.

I am not journalism's greatest science expert, but I had known vaguely that the animals and birds here were "tame." Still, it had not really sunk into my head until we began sailing from island to island that this was something special: the animals and the birds simply did not know how to be afraid. Then I realized, this was how we were all meant to be.

That aroused a mixture of emotions: joy at experiencing the reality of fearlessness, my being unafraid of living things, and the even sharper pleasure of understanding that no living thing with sight was afraid of me. Many on the vessel told me they felt the same thing, a sensation of being lighter of soul.

Memories of college textbooks returned and I recalled that these birds and lizards and sea lions were not tame at all. Tameless is domestication, a change in the nature of the animal brought about by humans forced to render the needs of man.

The inhabitants of the islands are wild. They were carried to these islands by wind or sea current long ago beyond calculation and lived in isolation from predators. They had no need to develop instinctual fears for survival.

When there is nothing to fear, survival is helped by the absence of fear reac-

tions because they drain energy. So the absence of fear is the best and the original state, a thought to hug.

If this is a bit awry scientifically please do not tell me, because the idea is so lovely and close enough to count.

When you climb around the islands, sea lions suckle their pups near the trail, or on it. You get out of the way; they do not budge. On the ledges of the cliffs, penguins peck almost touch your camera lenses and birds called blue-footed boobies roost by the confident hundreds.

Mostly I liked the iguanas that come out of the sea and bask on shore, totally magnificent in their squash-nosed ugliness, with faces that only children could love, and other marine lizards of course.

So on the ship we all thought how glorious it would be if humans could hang around the same beach without being afraid of each other or of anything else and devote energies wasted on fear to curiosity and adventure, as was meant to be. That is the sociology part I was talking about.

*The New York Times*

### Iranians Are Not Irrational

I take exception to Drew Middleton's concluding sentence in his opinion column "The Sudden Prospect of Iranian Victory" (Feb. 6), in which he writes about the possible consequences of an Iranian victory in the Gulf war. Having cited the dangers that might accrue to Western oil interests, Mr. Middleton writes, "It would be irrational, but these are not rational people."

This is another example of the tendency among certain Western commentators to brand the Iranians as one of the few (another favorite being Muammar Gadhafi's Libya) perpetrators of so-called "irrational" state conduct on the world political scene.

"Irrationality," in this context, is equated with behavior patterns that happen to be unfavorable to Western interests. These may be cause for some alarm, but why should the be called irrational?

Iranians shows that "Islamic fundamentalists" are not the only ones susceptible to "irrational" behavior.

PERI PAMIR, Geneva

Although Moslems worldwide have varying degrees of difficulty accepting Islam, very few of us consider Israel to be our chief enemy. Atheists and polytheists are our chief enemies.

Even a victorious Iran would have other priorities. Iranians must worry about the Afghan mujahidin; the Syrians, ruled by an Alawite and in a secular



By TIM KEITH/Express (Partial). Copyright © Writers Syndicate.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

BA'ALIST STATE; and the 50 million Moslems enslaved in the Soviet Union.

Were Iran to win and wish to foment rebellion in the Gulf, surely it would remember the lesson of the war with Iraq. Despite a Shi'ite majority, the Iraqis chose to reject Iranian leaders. To whatever extent Shi'ites in the Gulf might be unhappy, they are just as wary of the Iranians as anybody else.

Were Iran to invade other Gulf nations, the odds are against success. Were they to come by sea, they would be easy pickings for the Western naval forces patrolling the Gulf as well as the well-equipped local forces. Overland, they would have to move large numbers of men across a desert before reaching any population centers, the holy cities or strategic areas. Historically, the rulers of Turkey and Egypt have interdicted any westward Persian expansion. Today, even very radical Egyptians and Turkish fundamentalists would gladly fight to prevent a modern Iranian move against the Arabian Peninsula.

The Iranians are not irrational. They know that their people are exhausted, their manpower depleted and their wealth spent. Expansion is something they will dream about while they rebuild their country and try to choose Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's successor.

S.T. ABDUL KADER, Manama, Bahrain

How to Talk of Terrorism

It is self-serving of Mohammed Kamal, Jordan's ambassador to the United

States, to deny descriptive value to the words "Arab" and "Moslem" when they are used to modify the word "terrorist" ("Yes, Terror — but Why Call It 'Moral' or 'Arab'?" Feb. 16.)

This denial ignores the differences between Arab or Moslem terrorism and terrorism of other stripes.

The Baader-Meinhof gang and the Red Army Faction do not operate with sanction or support by the West German and the Japanese governments. Abu Nidal (a name conspicuously absent from the ambassador's brief list of terrorist groups) could not operate without such sanction and support by Arab governments. Hence, Arab terrorism.

It is typically directed against non-Moslems with spectacularly violent results. Hence, Moslem terrorism.

That there is Christian and Jewish terrorism directed against non-religious is indisputable and similarly reprehensible. When such terrorism becomes sufficiently pervasive and violent to justify a worldwide response, comparable, for example, to the installation of comprehensive airport security systems, no doubt the Western media will refer to "Christian" and "Jewish" terrorism.

I agree with Ambassador Kamal that the vast majority of Arabs and Moslems suffer unfairly by association. Perhaps he should look close to home if he wishes to address this unfairness.

DAVID L. BECKER, Paris

Ambassador Kamal has a point in his plaint about the universal identification

WASHINGTON — Movies have been powerful influences in shaping and reflecting Americans' view of themselves. This is partly because the movie industry to a great extent was created by first-generation immigrants who were assiduous students of their new land. President Ronald Reagan once described the screen as "the great purveyor of information about the American way of life."

What movies might one choose to help people in another society understand America? The first step is to define the major elements of American history. The second is to choose films that reveal war as well as virtues, so that it is not an exercise in propaganda.

Historic high points include the setting by the colonists, the Declaration of Independence and the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and the problems of slavery and racism, the settling of the continent, industrialization and urbanization, immigration, the Great Depression, World War II and the Cold War.

A quick survey of a list of about 2,000 movies indicates that the further distant in history, the skinnier the pickings. Starting with the post-Civil War era, the pace picks up, primarily because of the great number of westerns.

By James R. Dickenson

It might seem frivolous to begin with a musical, but "1776," which was adapted from the Broadway musical, probably sets out the hopes, fears and arguments of the founding fathers as well as any movie I can think of. The exposition, in fact, is superior to the music.

The Civil War is not all that easy, "Gone With the Wind" is a natural and

### MEANWHILE

a ton of fun, but it is light on the slavery issue and on Lincoln's desperate determination to save the union. It is also easy to lose the big picture wondering why Vivien Leigh prefers that wimp Leslie Howard to Clark Gable.

A better one would be "Abraham Lincoln," a memorable biography of America's greatest president, based on the Pulitzer Prize-winning play by Robert Sherwood and played by Raymond Massey. "Seven Angry Men" also starring Massey, traces John Brown and his sons and their anti-slavery zeal and violence.

Good movies about the settling of the continent, as portrayed in the great bulk

of westerns, are not as easy to find as it might seem because of their generally distorted view of the treatment of Indians. But "Cheyenne Autumn," a John Ford epic starring Richard Widmark and Karl Malden, is a compassionate, profound film based on a true story of Cheyennes duped by the white man, "Broken Arrow," with Jimmy Stewart and Jeff Chandler, is not far behind.

It is impossible not to include John Wayne's best western was "Red River." It gets a little hokey, but it tells how Anglos in Texas wrested the land away from Mexicans (who had taken it from Indians) and then opened the great post-Civil War cattle trails to the Kansas railheads at Abilene and Dodge City.

Industrialization and modernization?

How about the two movies about Thomas Edison, one starring Mickey Rooney and the other Spencer Tracy? "And Inherit the Wind," the drama of the Scopes "monkey trial" in Tennessee, where William Jennings Bryan (played by Frederic March) and fundamentalist creationists collide with Clarence Darrow (played by Jeff Chandler) and modern secularism.

You cannot exclude Frank Capra.

How did that revolutionary democratic experiment of the founding fathers turn out? In "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Jimmy Stewart enacts the ideal of the citizen politician, an uncorrupted idealist—an idea that has been honored more in the breach than the observance.

Then comes the Depression, and that is easy: "The Grapes of Wrath."

World War II? Show "The Longest Day," the story of D-Day, because it deals with one of the great issues of the alliance, the opening of the second front in Europe. And include "Sands of Two Jims" to recall that Americans fought a very bloody war in the Pacific as well.

Racial and ethnic prejudice? "Birth of a Nation," for a harsh look at racism in American history, and "To Kill a Mockingbird," to show the efforts to overcome it. "Gentleman's Agreement" was at the time a bold and controversial look at anti-Semitism in the United States.

I would also include "Twelve Angry Men," as one dramatization of how the justice system works, and "Marty," as a look at how ordinary people look for love and fulfillment.

Finally, there is one that is as gripping now as when it came out more than 20 years ago: "Dr. Strangelove; Or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb," the insane farce about the insanity of nuclear war. There is no such thing as watching that too often.

*The Washington Post.*

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### General News

## France Will Produce Chemical Weapons

Reuters

GENEVA — France plans to produce chemical weapons and will continue its nuclear testing in the South Pacific, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond said Thursday.

The conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, Mr. Raimond said, had "decided to acquire a limited and purely dissuasive capability in chemical arms."

The proposal for chemical arms production, part of a five-year defense program announced last an-

tem, will be submitted to the National Assembly in the spring, he said.

Earlier, he said at a 40-nation disarmament conference here that France would not accept any moratorium on chemical weapons. The conference, which is negotiating several arms issues, has focused on efforts for a chemical arms ban.

At a news conference in which he announced France's intention to produce chemical weapons, Mr. Raimond said that proposals for the destruction of chemical arms stockpiles over a 10-year period un-

der a draft treaty might lead to a temporary imbalance between nations.

Present proposals might mean total chemical disarmament for small holders while those retaining big stocks may continue to have an important capability until the end of the process," he said.

He said France could not accept such an imbalance and that a treaty would have to provide for an equitable elimination of chemical weapons. This implied that nations would have to proportionally reduce their chemical weapons stocks at about the same time.

The United States and the Soviet Union, both members of the conference, hold the largest chemical stocks.

Mr. Raimond repeated France's determination to continue its nuclear weapons program and said that halting the South Pacific tests would not represent progress toward nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union, which recently announced the end of a test moratorium that began in August 1985, is pressing for a treaty that bans such tests. The United States says it will continue tests to maintain its deterrent.

### EUROPEAN TOPICS

#### Dutch Unforgiving Of War Criminals

Two elderly Germans, serving life sentences in Breda as the last two war criminals still in prison in the Netherlands, have sent a joint letter to prominent Dutch politicians asking for forgiveness for their crimes. But if public opinion, as measured in one poll, is respected, the men will not be freed.

Franz Fischer, 86, and Ferdinand van der Fuersten, 78, convicted of taking part in the deportation of tens of thousands of Dutch Jews during World War II, said they had been deeply affected by television programs about Nazi atrocities and had "regretted for years with deep emotion" their part in "those unlawful acts." Government officials responded comment.

A poll by the Rotterdam daily newspaper *Algemeen Dagblad* showed that 61 percent of the Dutch opposed the release of the two prisoners, while 32 percent were in favor and 7 percent gave no opinion.

The two were arrested in 1945 and sentenced to death by Dutch courts in 1949. Their sentences were later commuted to life imprisonment. In 1972, parliament vetoed a proposal by Andries van Agt, then minister of justice, to release them on humanitarian grounds.

#### Portugal Legalizes Private Radio Stations

President Mário Soares of Portugal has signed a bill permitting the creation of private radio stations. In the past, state-owned radio and the Roman

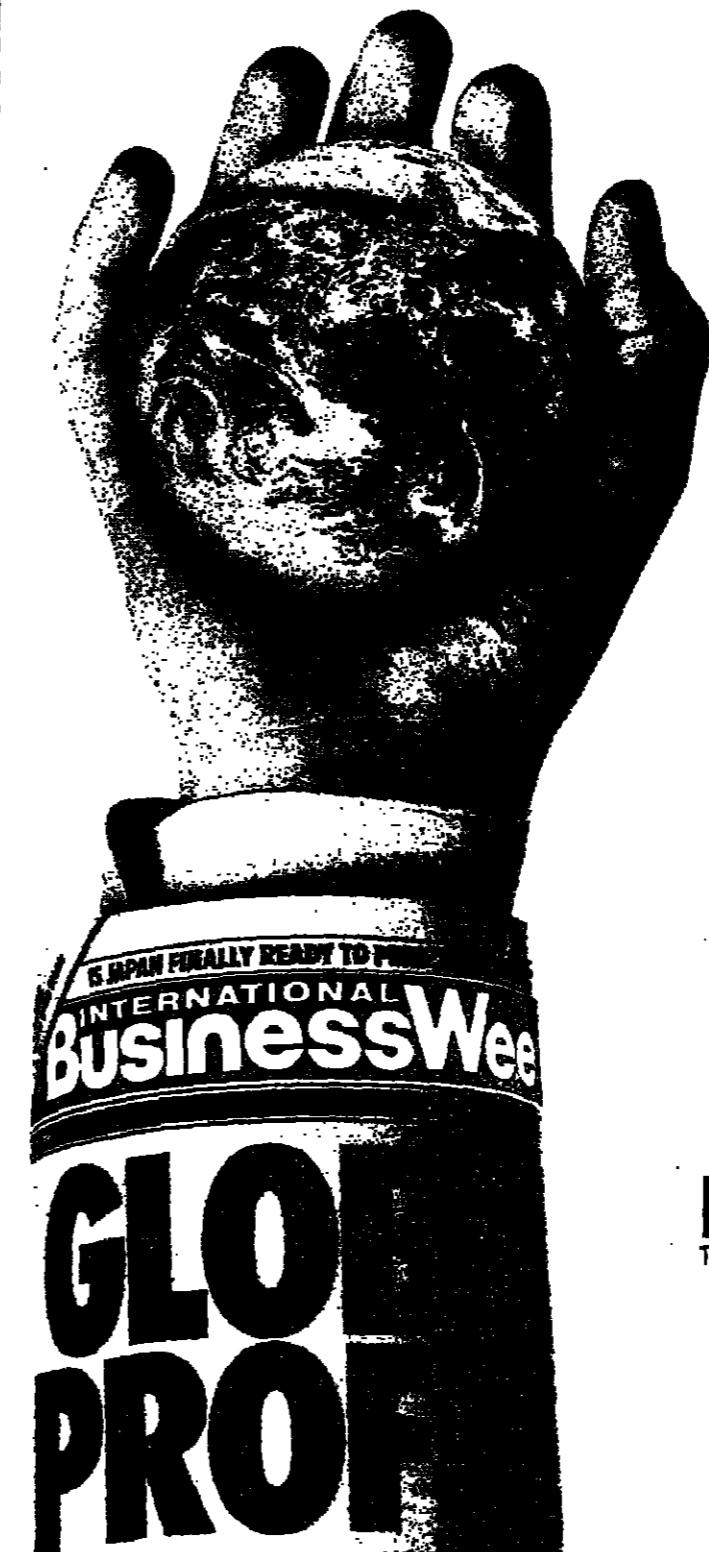
stations were stabbed and one was badly injured during fights between rival British soccer fans on a ferry bound for the Netherlands.

Soviet movie fans will be able to see films made by major Western directors such as Italy's Federico Fellini. The authorities have bought all of Fellini's films, including "La Dolce Vita," released in 1959. They also plan to show "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest" and "Amadeus," both directed by Milos Forman, a Czech-born director who films mainly in the United States. The announcement was made by Elie Klimov, a film director and head of the Soviet Cinema Workers' Union. Mr. Klimov said the authorities, who used to buy only Western films that were inexpensive and inoffensive to Soviet taste or ideology, were negotiating the purchase of the best films by the best directors. He said, however, that cost remained a key factor and that Steven Spielberg's "E.T." was too expensive.

The Irish Censorship of Publications Board has banned the best-selling sex manual "The Joy of Sex" from sale, calling it "indecent and obscene." The book, by Alex Comfort, a British biologist who works in the United States, had been on sale in the Irish Republic for the past 15 years. Medical experts, surprised by the move, said it was a standard, inoffensive handbook that reads "like a dictionary." The board, established more than 40 years ago, has banned many books by leading authors in Ireland, whose population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic.

—SVETKE LOOLKEN

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## 2 Moderate Leaders Of Contras to Remain In U.S.-Backed Alliance

By Joaquin Omang  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Arturo José Cruz and Alfonso Robelo Callejas, the two key moderate Nicaraguan guerrilla leaders, announced here Thursday that they would remain in the rebel alliance's leadership and "fight for reform."

Their move followed the resignation this week of Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, a more conservative guerrilla leader with whom they had been feuding.

Both Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo had earlier said they would resign from the directorate of the United Nicaraguan Opposition, the umbrella group of the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras.

Their decision is a triumph, at least for the moment, in the Reagan administration's efforts to hold the alliance together.

Mr. Cruz, a banker, had said that he would resign as a director of the organization unless he were guaranteed that the contra army would take orders from the civilian directors of the alliance.

His departure would almost certainly have doomed prospects for renewed U.S. aid to the contras, just as his presence in the alliance was a key factor in obtaining its passage by Congress last year.

The division within the rebel leadership has clouded prospects for their military campaign against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. The outlook was further muddled Wednesday when the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted to halt U.S. funds already approved for the rebels.

President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he would veto the measure, if it is passed by both houses of Congress. But committee passage was nonetheless believed to reflect a more negative attitude in Congress toward continued U.S. support for the rebels.

Mr. Cruz said the reforms he contemplated include a new, expanded civilian directorate with complete control of the movement's funds; the forced retirement of several far-right rebel officials, and the integration of the main rebel army in Honduras into a new, combined insurgent force of 15,000 fighters headed by civilian officials and under an expanded military command.

He said the alliance headquarters would be moved from Miami to Central America.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo said the new military command for the integrated rebel army would be made up of a three-member joint chief of staff and one overall chief of staff, all obeying the directorate.

The two men said they would remain in the current three-member directorate as a provisional move and were willing to serve with Mr. Calero's designated successor, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Jr. But they said the directorate would later be expanded and would be chosen by all the Nicaraguan exile opposition groups.

Mr. Cruz said the changes should be carried out in about three months but was vague on whether he was setting a deadline. The merging of the rebel fighters should be completed by the end of June, he said.

Mr. Robelo added: "We're not talking about dissolving anything. We're talking about a real integration."

Mr. Cruz said he and Mr. Robelo had determined they had a "duty and a challenge" and said, "We have to meet the challenge, Alfonso and I."

"We're going to fight for reform," he said. "If we run into difficulties because they are being undermined, I'll be the first to denounce it."

Mr. Cruz cited a telegram from Colonel Enrique Bermudez, the top commander of Mr. Calero's rebel forces in Honduras, pledging allegiance to the civilian authority of the alliance's leadership.

The United Nicaraguan Opposition was organized in 1983 with the objective of receiving U.S. financial assistance.

Mr. Cruz and Mr. Robelo, both former officials of Nicaragua's Sandinist government, which the contras are trying to overthrow, said they would be willing to return to Nicaragua to take part in a free political process.

"We are not warmongers," Mr. Robelo asserted. "We are trying to bring peace and democracy to Nicaragua."

In order for them to return, he said, the Sandinist government would have to declare amnesty for the contras and allow freedom of the press and political activities.



Ciskeian officials displaying arms seized during the attempted coup.

## Ciskei Thwarts a Coup, Says Transkei Backed It

By William Claiborne  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — A simmering tribal feud between the ostensibly independent homelands of Ciskei and Transkei erupted into warfare early Thursday as truckloads of armed men with machine guns attacked the palace of the Ciskeian president-for-life, Dr. Lennox L. Sebe, in an apparent attempt.

At least one person was killed and several others were wounded, according to a government spokesman in Ciskei. Officials in Bisho, the capital, said the attackers were beaten back and that an armored truck used in the attack was captured. The battle lasted 10 minutes.

Caleb Songca, the foreign minister of Transkei, a homeland within South Africa, said he knew nothing about the attack. He said that no soldiers from the Transkei Defense Forces were involved.

However, in a telephone interview from Bisho, Headman Sonzini, the Ciskeian information minister, said that captured vehicles used in the attack had Transkei registration plates.

Mr. Sonzini also said that documents seized during the battle indicated that the attackers were supported by mercenaries in the Transkei Army under Major General Roy Reid-Daly. General Reid-Daly is a former regimental sergeant-major in the Rhodesian Army's elite Selous Scouts and one of the most widely known white mercenaries still active in Africa.

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## Palestinians And Israelis Clash in Gaza, West Bank

The Associated Press

JEERUSALEM — Crowds of Palestinians stoned Israeli civilians and soldiers Thursday and troops fired tear gas at the protesters as a dozen clashes broke out in the Israeli-occupied territories.

One Israeli was hurt and two Palestinians were shot, military sources said.

Twenty Palestinians were wounded since the latest wave of demonstrations began on Feb. 9 to protest a three-month siege by Israeli Shabiha militiamen against Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

In action that also was a response to appeals from Polish Americans and from the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Reagan ended restriction on trade with Poland by restoring most-favored-nation status and lifted a ban on official U.S. credits to the Warsaw government.

In a written statement, Mr. Reagan said the sanctions, which had been imposed after Warsaw declared martial law in December 1981, showed "that America would not passively stand by while a brutal experiment in freedom was brutally smashed in Poland."

"Today, more than five years later," he said, "the light of freedom continues to shine in Poland. The commitment and sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of Polish men and women have kept the flame alive, even amid the gloom."

U.S.-Polish relations improved after the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, released almost all of the country's political prisoners in September 1986. Polish opposition sources have said that more than 20 political prisoners are still in custody.

The latest violence followed the death Wednesday in the West Bank of a Palestinian taxi driver, Samir Kharache, 34, Israeli troops shot him in the back after he drove into an Israeli foot patrol, the army said. Two soldiers were injured in the incident, which occurred outside the Asker refugee camp.

Soldiers fired tear gas to disperse

60 protesters at Asker who burned tires on the road, stoned troops, and shouted Palestine Liberation Organization slogans, military sources said.

Troops imposed a 12-hour curfew on the camp, the sources said.

Israel Radio said the worst clash was at Khan Younis in the Gaza Strip, where two young Palestinians were shot and hospitalized.

The army confirmed the number of wounded but said it had no other details.

Palestinian youths also stoned Israeli buses, cars and soldiers in at least eight other refugee camps and cities. One person was arrested, the military said.

The Israeli authorities contend that the violence is orchestrated by the PLO. The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem. They contend that the West Bank and Gaza University campuses are the centers of the unrest.]

Ciskei and Transkei are two of four black homelands designated as independent by South Africa. They are not recognized by any other nations.

Ciskei has been feuding with Transkei for several months and announced on Wednesday that all Transkeians in its territory must leave by Aug. 31.

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The Israeli Army extended an order closing the West Bank's most prestigious university, Bir Zeit, for three more days, barring its 2,400 students from the campus until Feb. 21, the military said.

It said two other major West Bank universities were closed until next week to prevent violence, meaning that more than 8,000 students were barred from classes.

The Palestine Press Service, an Arab-owned agency that monitors news in the occupied territories, said that some Bir Zeit students had participated in the anti-Israel demonstrations.

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February 20, 1987

Page 7

International Herald Tribune

## CRITICS' CHOICE

NEW YORK

■ "Harlem Renaissance: Art of Black America" is a substantial historical exhibition, installed at the Studio Museum in Harlem (144 West 125th Street) until Aug. 30, that focuses on the careers of five pioneering black American artists. The 200 paintings, sculptures, woodcuts and photographs are from the works of the painters Aaron Douglas, William H. Johnson and Palmer Hayden, the sculptor Meta Vaux-Warwick Fuller, and the photographer James Van Der Zee, including works created not only during the 1919-29 period of the Harlem Renaissance (when "Harlem was in vogue," Langston Hughes noted), but throughout the artists' careers. Douglas' works in the exhibition include his "Emperor Jones" series of woodcuts (above) and a group of large paintings produced in 1934 called "Aspects of Negro Life." Fuller, a student of Auguste Rodin, is represented, among other works, by a sculpture of 1914 called "Ethiopia Awakening." Photography in the show is represented by Van Der Zee, who documented the world of 1920s Harlem and some of whose pictures are being shown in public for the first time, and by the collection of photographic portraits by Carl Van Vechten of leading Harlem figures such as Bessie Smith, the philosopher Alain Locke, and Bill (Bojangles) Robinson. After closing in New York, the show will be seen through 1988-89 in Sacramento, California; Chicago; Milwaukee; Boston; and Albany, New York.



### Devis Greb's Drawings

■ About 40 drawings representing the visions of Devis Greb, a 51-year-old Romanian-born painter, cartoonist and author, are on display through the end of February at La Maison Francaise at New York University (16 Washington Mews). They are selected from works published in the International Herald Tribune, The New York Times, and other American and French publications.

### Gaudi and Barcelona

■ "The Catalan Spirit: Gaudi and His Contemporaries," an exhibition concentrating on the work of the celebrated architect and his contemporaries in Barcelona from roughly 1880 to 1920, opened this week at the Cooper-Hewitt Museum, where it will run through June 9. The show presents about 100 works on paper and 50 objects — furniture, tiles, metalwork and glass — that place Gaudi and his colleagues in the context of Barcelona during a period of the city's expansion and social change.

### Van Gogh's Last Months

■ Paintings and drawings from the final 15 months of Van Gogh's life, including "The Drinker" shown here, make up the exhibition "Van Gogh in Saint-Rémy and Auvers," which continues to March 22 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The show, which comprises 90 works, is a sequel to the museum's 1984 "Van Gogh in Arles" exhibition. Beginning March 26, "The Age of Correggio and the Carracci," which has been seen at the National Art Gallery in Washington, will be installed at the Met to May 24.

## PARIS

### Matisse's Graphic Work

■ Some 400 prints, drawings and book illustrations have been assembled for an exhibition entitled "Matisse: Le Rythme et la Ligne," that will run from Feb. 25 to May 10 at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts (11 Quai Malakoff). Works loaned for the exhibition have come from the Baltimore Museum and London's Victoria and Albert Museum, as well as from the Centre Georges Pompidou and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, and other French museums.

## VIENNA

### Harnoncourt and Mozart

■ Nikolaus Harnoncourt, long one of the leaders in the revival of music of the 17th and 18th centuries with period instruments and in authentic performing style, is the conductor of a new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo," in the original Munich version, that will have its first performance Feb. 21 at the Vienna State Opera. Johannes Schatz is the stage director and David Fielding the designer. The cast is headed by Peter Schreier in the title part, with Delores Ziegler as Idamante, Suzanne Murphy as Elektra, Marie Langhans as Ila, Thomas Moser as Arbace and Waldemar Kintisch as the priest. Other performances are scheduled Feb. 23, 28, March 3, 6 and 9.

## U.S. TOUR

### Maazel Leads a French Visit

■ Lorin Maazel will conduct the Orchestre National de France on a 16-concert tour that opens March 3 in Miami and closes March 20, 21 and 22 with three concerts in New York City. After Miami, the orchestra — the principal concert orchestra of Radio France — plays five more concerts in many Florida cities, then goes to California for concerts in Pasadena March 10, Palm Springs (11), Los Angeles (12), Costa Mesa (13) and San Francisco (15), before going to Salt Lake City (16) and Denver (17). The repertoire for the tour includes Dvorak's "New World" Symphony, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Sheherazade," the Mussorgsky-Ravel "Pictures at an Exhibition," Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 2, Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring" and Ravel's "Dizgane" with Regis Pasquier as the violin soloist.

# WEEKEND

## Leaving Polish Traces Off-Broadway

By Janusz Glowacki

NEW YORK — "Why do you write?" I was asked by an officer of the secret police in Warsaw. "An intelligent man does not write. An intelligent man does not leave any traces."

During the darkest years of Stalinism, when I was a little boy, my father took me to see an exhibit entitled "This Is America" at Dzerzhinsky Square in Warsaw. Fein Dzerzhinsky, a Polish national hero, was the first chief of the Soviet KGB, when it was still known as the Cheka. The protagonist of many socialist plays and films, he was well known for his affection for young children, though he often had a deadly dislike for parents.

The exhibition at the square named for him displayed loud ties, gaudy billboards, burning crosses of the Ku Klux Klan and even bugs from Colorado that were trained at special camps to be dropped from planes at night to devour socialists' potatoes. All this to a decadent boogie-woogie sound track.

The exhibition was meant to evoke horror, disgust and hatred. It had, however, the opposite effect. Thousands of Warsawians, dressed in their holiday best, waited every day in lines as long as those to see Lenin's Tomb and in solemn silence looked at the display, listened respectfully to the boogie-woogie, wanting in this way, at least, to manifest their blind and hopeless love for the United States.

Almost 30 years later, in December 1981, I came to London for the opening of my play "Cinders" at the Royal Court Theatre. I bought supplies of food for my family in Poland and was about to go back when martial law was declared. It was clearly impossible to go back for the moment. Fortunately, "Cinders" was a great success, so I calculated that by eating the food I had intended for Christmas in Poland, I should have enough money to last three weeks. Then, quite unexpectedly, Joe Murphy, then president of Bennington College, invited me to lecture during the spring semester, and my old friend from the International Writing Program in Iowa, Paul Engle, sent me the money for the plane ticket.

The immigration officer at the U.S. Embassy in London listened with a skeptical smile to my assurance that the reason for my visit to the United States was not to spread venereal disease or to organize the assassination of the president, but rather to fulfill my childhood ambition of staging one of my plays on Broadway. After a half-hour of interrogation, if I had had a drop of pride I should have taken offense and left. Instead, I remembered the warning of the editor of a paper I once worked for: "Always avoid first reactions; they might be honest." I swallowed my pride and the doors of Democracy opened in front of me.

At the time I was full of vanity. First of all, my four one-act plays, which in Poland were rejected by the censors, had just been produced off-Broadway, and I made off with \$250. Then, on a garbage pile in a good neighborhood I found a working black-and-white TV and a mattress. An architect friend of mine, who had a steady job in a pizza parlor, let me spread out on his floor. I filed my application for a green card, and I made an appointment with an important person at PEN. Confidently, I sent copies of "Cinders" together with the reviews from London, to 48 theaters and I waited for the responses to flood in at any moment.

In the meantime, I was finishing a new retelling of "Hamlet" from the Norwegian point of view. My novel about Solidarity, "Give Us This Day," which had been rejected by the censors in Poland, was coming out in England, France, West Germany and Switzerland, which brought me almost \$3,000.

From Poland, the news was excellent. My wife was dismissed from her job, but wasn't arrested, and my daughter was growing harmoniously and was a very verbal child. At age 3, she already knew such words as tear gas, tank, gun and passport.

To top off my good fortune, a very well-known agent agreed to represent me and promised to make me rich and famous.

So, deciding on a realistic compromise, in the spring of 1983 I tried to make contact with an off-Broadway producer. After several months, I finally reached one. The first question he asked me was, "How many characters are there in the play?" When I said 14, he asked if I could reduce the number to seven, because as far as he remembered there has never been a play off-Broadway with a cast larger than seven. In a dignified way I said no. The producer, for some reason, looked amazed, and told me to call him in case I changed my mind.

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Playwright and author Janusz Glowacki in New York.

Czechoslovak playwright, who had been making it ever since 1968. "You can be saved only by grant money. You must immediately ask five celebrities for recommendations and apply to the Smithsonian Institution, the National Endowment for the Arts, the Guggenheim Foundation, and about 48 others. Of course, you will never get any of them. Nevertheless, you must repeat your application every year. That way, your name will begin to be recognized by important people."

"You can be rescued only by a big-name agent, but a big-name agent will never take you," advised a Hungarian novelist who had been looking for one since 1956.

Nevertheless, last year, a big-name agent agreed to talk to me. We were sitting in his office on the top floor of a skyscraper. The history of literature, theater and film, ornamented with numerous dedications, was hanging in the walls. It was raining invisible through the fog. Manhattan spread underneath, with its Broadway, off-Broadway, Immigration Office and Lower East Side. I asked if he could help me.

"As for 'Fortinbras Gets Drunk,'" he looked amused — "how many people in New York care about a Norwegian prince? A minor character who appears on stage only after Hamlet is dead? Don't you realize that in American productions of 'Hamlet' your Norwegian prince is usually edited out in order to save money?"

"Hunting Cockroaches?" — his expression changed to a frown. "Would you go to see a play with insects in its title? Anyways what are you going to say about cockroaches? They have been with us for millions of years. You have to write about something that's hot, that's the air."

"Chernobyl?" I suggested. He shook his hand to indicate that it was too late. "At this very moment I know of 48 screenwriters in New York alone who are finishing screenplays about Chernobyl. I don't know about Hollywood."

Outside the harmless drizzle was still falling on the 48 screenwriters in New York City writing screenplays about the nuclear explosion in Chernobyl. A more polluted drizzle was falling on 48 screenwriters in the Ukraine writing screenplays about homeless people in New York City. I don't know why — maybe it's the weather — I felt a little depressed.

Nevertheless — I was in the United States, after all — "Cockroaches" was staged in Woodstock, and the insects proved attractive to at least one producer in New York, who even assured me that "Hunting Cockroaches" would make the ancient beast positively fashionable. Then Arthur Penn agreed to direct it. In this situation, I went to the Irish bar that had helped me so much once before. When I got home in the morning in my mailbox I found a notice from the IRS that they wanted to audit my tax for 1984, the year when the production of "Cinders" and my flamboyant lifestyle caught the attention of their computers. Some people clearly never learn from experience. Once again, I was leaving traces.

Janusz Glowacki, a Polish dramatist living in the United States, is the author of the critically acclaimed "Cinders." His "Hunting Cockroaches," is now previewing at the Manhattan Theater Club. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Irving Penn: Pictures Burning Down the Pages

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "A beautiful print is a thing in itself," Irving Penn observed in 1946, "not just a halfway house on the way to the page." By this observation he marked his passage from advertising and fashion photography to "pure" image making.

A retrospective of more than 200 photographs by Penn, selected by John Szarkowski, director of the Department of Photography at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, has been chosen to open the Victoria & Albert Museum's 20th Century Exhibition Gallery.

The purity of even the most utilitarian of Penn's images stems, one must suppose, from his training in, and his natural predisposition toward, painting as his chosen métier. (It is no accident that his first cover shot for Vogue in October 1943 was not of a fashion model or an up-to-the-minute style, but a "Still Life" in the Dutch *troupe l'oeil* tradition.)

Born in 1917 into a modestly affluent family, at the age of 17 Penn enrolled in the Philadelphia Museum School of Industrial Art (now the Philadelphia College of Art), where he studied with Alexei Brodovitch, art director of Harper's Bazaar. In the summer vacations of 1937 and 1938 Penn acted as assistant to Brodovitch, who published Penn's first professional commissions — drawings of shoes, for which he was paid \$5 a drawing. When he accumulated enough money to buy his first camera, he made some surreal fashion images that also appeared in Harper's.

After graduation he moved to New York and worked as a free-lance commercial artist until 1941, when he took a job as a designer with Saks Fifth Avenue. He soon resigned, after a conflict between his artistic ideals and the commercial considerations of the company management.

In 1942, still determined to be a painter, Penn went to Mexico, where he spent the best part of a year painting pictures which so displeased him that on his return to the United States he scraped off the canvases and used them as tablecloths. He had, however, taken some fine photographs, the harbinger of the ethnic images of Peru in the late 1940s and the sequences of masterly photographs of "primitive" peoples made in the 1970s in Dabomey, Peru, Nepal, Morocco and New Guinea.



George Jean Nathan and H.L. Menken, 1947 (detail).

After a short time in New York as assistant to Alexander Liberman, art director of Vogue, he joined the American Field Service as an ambulance driver in Italy and Austria in both countries taking more group shots — "American Mortar Crew, San Clemente Front" and "Refugee Family, Austria," forerunners of the group pictures for which he became famous, such as "Ballet Theater, New York" (1947), "Hell's Angels, San Francisco" (1947), and "Five Okpaka Warriors, New Guinea" (1947).

Returning to New York after the war to work with Liberman at Vogue, he was given portrait and travel assignments of the kind a young photographer dreams of. Commissioned to make photo-portraits, he set his stamp on these with a shot of "George Jean Nathan and H.L. Menken." By posing the two in the misty open air, the only prop an asymmetrical burlap roughly covered with one of the Mexican canvases, on which they lean, Penn concentrates the view of the beholder on their inquisitorial visages — Nathan, who described himself as "notoriously evil-mannered, self-centered and pertinaciously nasty fellow," for whom "the rest of the world may go to hell at today's sunset"; and Menken, the Sage of Baltimore, who concentrated his energies on demonstrating "what is going

## WEEKEND

## The Abbey's Yeatsian Quest for Total Theater

by James W. Flannery

**D**UBLIN — In a remarkable essay entitled "A People's Theatre" (1919), W.B. Yeats, the founder of the Abbey Theatre, described two seemingly opposed yet integrally related traditions in modern Irish drama. The first was that of the social realists who, by focusing on the problems faced by people in their daily lives, had helped Irishmen to gain a greater understanding of themselves in relation to the life of Ireland as a whole.

The other was one to which Yeats himself belonged — a tradition rooted in a uniquely Irish heritage of myth, metaphysics, music and poetry. This was to be a theater that in its communal purpose traced its ancestry to the ancient Greeks and bore parallels to the soaring music dramas of Wagner as well as the ceremonial art of the Japanese Noh. The theater espoused by Yeats foreshadowed the work of such revolutionary artists as Peter Brook, Jerzy Grotowski and Robert Wilson, all of whom seek, as did Yeats, a theater that embodies, rather than preaches, the standards of a better society.

For years, while the social dimensions of the Irish dramatic movement steadily increased in power and influence, the Yeatsian half of the dialectic was all but ignored.

Theatrically, the rejection of Yeats condemned the Irish dramatic movement to a much narrower stylistic range. Irish drama is, on the whole, far more distinguished for literary than theatrical values. Recently, however, there has been a growing awareness that this emphasis on content versus form has severely limited not only playwriting but the Abbey itself, and that, if it is to regain the status it once held as one of the great art theaters of the world, the Yeatsian idea of a total theater needs to be re-addressed.

The immediate reason for re-examining the artistic mission of the Abbey has been a crisis brought about by the resignation two years ago of its artistic director, Joe Dowling. Dowling, who promoted a distinctly non-Yeatsian vision but had a considerable popular following, found himself at odds with the Abbey board over such issues as style, tenure, artistic control and cultural nationalism. When this became public knowledge, a furious debate ensued. As a lecturer and guest director at the Abbey last summer, I gained first-hand knowledge of the problems faced by the Abbey board as it sought to engage a new artistic director.



Tom Hickey in "The Great Hunger," staged last year at the Peacock, the "lab" of Dublin's Abbey Theatre.

In December the board appointed 57-year-old Vincent Dowling (no relation to Joe Dowling), a former Abbey actor and director who from 1976 to 1984 headed the Great Lakes Shakespeare Festival in Cleveland. Vincent Dowling has his work cut out.

The first problem is the widespread belief that there is a distinctive "Abbey style" of acting that has been handed down from player to player for the 80 years of the theater's existence. As I have observed, this style mainly consists of a set of personal

mannerisms that, in the name of naturalism, substitute for the skills one would expect of trained professionals. Some of the younger members of the company have acquired professional skills by studying abroad. But their efforts — and the efforts of any director attempting to work in a non-naturalistic style — are severely limited by the resistance of older actors to move beyond their habitual patterns.

Vincent Dowling takes the pragmatic view that "style is the pressure of the raw material

and." He hopes to broaden the range of the company by introducing to the repertory works by contemporary dramatists of other countries and by engaging internationally acclaimed directors conversant with a highly visual theatrical vocabulary.

Drawing on his American experience as a visiting professor at several universities, he also plans to remedy what he describes as the historic "cyclical deficiencies" in acting at the Abbey by establishing a conservatory training program with close ties to the drama departments at Trinity College and University College in Dublin. At the same time he intends to institute a program of continuous training for regular members.

Another problem he will have to deal with is the Abbey tradition of long-term permanent contracts. In theory, the idea of tenure is a valid means of creating and then sustaining an ensemble style. In practice, especially in the absence of a challenging repertory, the tenure system only reinforces complacency. Moreover, from an administrative standpoint it can be financially disastrous.

While committed to the idea of a continuing company engaged on one- to three-year contracts, Dowling, who himself has a three-year contract, intends to encourage Abbey actors to "incur total risk," as he did 10 years ago when he came to the United States, by leaving the company only to return with a wider experience gained elsewhere.

Amie Horrigan, the English patron whose generosity made possible the founding of the Abbey, sought to remove any threat of political interference by placing the control of the theater firmly in the hands of its first board of directors: Yeats, Augusta Lady Gregory and John Millington Synge. Subsequently, the Abbey gained a much-needed state subsidy in 1924, but with this came government representation on the board, and ultimately, after Yeats's death in 1939, de facto political control. From 1941 until 1967 the Abbey was led by Ernest Blythe, a former finance minister with no previous theater experience but with a passion to use his office to promote the revival of the Irish language. While this ambition may have been laudable, it was often pursued at the expense of all other artistic goals and values.

From the founding of the Abbey down to Joe Dowling's appointment in 1978, one policy was consistently maintained: that artistic control, including the final choice of

plays, rested with the board of directors. With genius at the helm such a policy made sense. But a board consisting of government appointees and well-meaning amateurs has no business running a theater. The final straw for Joe Dowling occurred when the board abrogated his right even to engage guest directors and actors.

The upshot of Joe Dowling's resignation is that the board has recently decided to grant his successor complete executive authority over the artistic as well as administrative organization of the theater. Vincent Dowling claims to be the first artistic director of the Abbey to get complete artistic control within a given budget.

Few theaters in modern times have had a greater impact on their own society than the Abbey. And fewer have done so in the face of greater obstacles. "The Abbey isn't what it used to be," fulminates a Dublin citizen hoisting a pint. "No," says his neighbor. "And it never was."

The sustaining strength of the Abbey lies in the treasure house of Irish writing that it helped to foster. Today the tradition of Synge, Lady Gregory, Yeats, Sean O'Casey, and Brendan Behan is still alive in the work of dramatists like Hugh Leonard, Brian Friel, Tom Kilroy, Tom Murphy, Ulrick O'Conor and Frank McGuinness.

But what seems to me to be the most exciting new dimension in contemporary Irish drama is represented by the collaborative efforts of the playwright Tom MacIntyre, the director Patrick Mason and the actor Tom Hickey in a nonverbal idiom similar to the American Theater of Images. A piece of theirs presented last summer at the Peacock Theatre — the experimental lab of the Abbey — based upon Patrick Kavanagh's poem, "The Great Hunger," was the most exciting and moving example of the genre that I have ever encountered.

"The Great Hunger" has a compelling human subject: the sexual and spiritual famine of modern Ireland. Like a dream, the play presents the life of an isolated rural community — a whole culture, really — in the form of fragmented images of repression and frustration. Comical, confusing, impenetrable and often seeming to chance all in a howl of primal rage, "The Great Hunger" portrays Ireland struggling with the ghosts of an outworn heroic patriotism and the still-living specters of enforced religious, social and psychic conformity.

For a full understanding of works like



Vincent Dowling.

"The Great Hunger," we return to Yeats, the father figure of the entire dramatic movement. The Yeatsian idea of a total theater that would serve the needs of the psyche as well as the senses, the mind along with the body, was intended to encompass two traditions in which the problems of society and the soul would receive equal, complementary attention. The seeds for works like "The Great Hunger" also lie in Yeats's own dramatic achievement.

In redefining the Abbey's mission so as to incorporate an international perspective, Dowling may find himself at odds with a number of people who see the Abbey's role as primarily to foster a narrow, politically focused form of cultural nationalism. Cultural nationalism is, for obvious reasons, a questionable ideal today. And nowhere is it questioned more acutely than in an Ireland riven by the anguished romantic pursuit of a political unity that ignores legitimate cultural differences. Too often Yeats is blamed for nurturing those dreams by critics who fail to recognize that while dedicated to the cause of Irish identity, he was determined that art in the name of nationalism should never become the tool of propaganda.

James W. Flannery, chairman of the department of theater studies at Emory University in Atlanta, has specialized as a scholar and director in the dramatic works of W.B. Yeats. He wrote this for The New York Times.

## ENGLAND

**LONDON:**  
• Barbican Centre (tel: 638.4141).  
— To April 26: Russian Style 1700-1920: Court and Country Dress from the Hermitage. 120 costumes and fashion accessories, including Imperial wardrobes, from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.  
• Institute of Contemporary Arts (930.63.93).

— To Mar. 1: State of the Art

examines the current work of 26 artists from America, Europe and Australia.

• National Portrait Gallery (tel: 556.8921).

— To March 22: Elizabeth II: Portraits of Sixty Years; includes photographs, paintings, sculptures.

• Royal Academy of Arts (730.90.52).

— To April 5: British Art in the Twentieth Century traces the development of the Modern Move-

ment beginning in 1910 with the first exhibition of Post-impressionist paintings in England. The exhibition touches on Walter Sickert and the Camden Town Group, Bloomsbury, the Vorticists, and the conceptual art of the early 70s.

• Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).

— To June: British and American

Pop Art: prints from the Tate's collection, including works by Peter Blake, Patrick Caulfield, David

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## FRANCE

painting and drawing of German artist Richard Oelze, 1900-1980.

• Berlinische Galerie (tel: 261.92.94).

— To April 4: Art in Berlin from 1870 to the present.

• Nationalgalerie (tel: 2.66.6).

— To Mar. 8: Toulouse Lautrec's Graphic Work.

• Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 83.01.382).

— To Mar. 15: Masterpieces of Japanese Woodcutting.

• Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle.

— To March 8: Women in Ancient Egypt, a touring exhibition of 100 objects and artifacts from the National Museum in Cairo.

• Ecole des Beaux-Arts (tel: 42.60.34.57).

— To Mar. 3: From its collection of Rembrandt etchings, the Bibliothèque Nationale presents 341 works under the title La Figuration Humaine.

• Sprengel Museum (tel: 16.83.75).

— To Mar. 15: 400 drawings and 17 oil paintings by Picasso from the collection of the German industrialist Bernhard Sprengel.

• Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).

— To Mar. 17: Northern Light: 170 works by Scandinavian artists, 1885-1905.

• Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).

— To March 22: Newly acquired works in the museum's 18th and 19th century departments.

• Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).

— To June 1: Works by Watteau form the centerpiece of this selection of French 18th century drawings.

• Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 45.53.82.05).

— To Feb. 21: Ap. 15: Retrospective of the 17th century painter and portraitist Pierre Subleyras, known mainly for his religious compositions.

• Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.30).

— To March 17: Rodin Drawings: 60 previously uncatalogued drawings by Rodin.

• ROM: Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).

— Retrospective of the work of Domenico Gnoli: 80 paintings, 120 sketches, sculptures and engravings by 63 artists of the Florentine school.

• BERLIN:

• Akademie der Künste (tel: 391.10.31).

— To Mar. 1: Retrospective of the

— To March 1: China in Venice. Chinese civilization seen through art from the Han dynasty to the time of Marco Polo (25-1279 A.D.).

• Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711).

— To May 31: Effetti Arcimboldi: 16 paintings by the Lombard artist Giuseppe Arcimboldi (1527-1593) with 300 similar surreal, cubist and fantasy portraits by 19th and 20th century artists.

## THE NETHERLANDS

## AMSTERDAM:

• Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).

— Feb. 22-April 12: A retrospective of Bambous artist Oscar Schlemmer (1888-1943) which features examples of the artist's paintings, sculpture, drawings, theatrical set design and costumes.

• COLOGNE:

• Städeli Kunsthalle.

— To March 8: Women in Ancient Egypt, a touring exhibition of 100 objects and artifacts from the National Museum in Cairo.

• HANOVER:

• Sprengel Museum (tel: 16.83.75).

— To Mar. 15: 400 drawings and 17 oil paintings by Picasso from the collection of the German industrialist Bernhard Sprengel.

• MUNICH:

• Städtische Sammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).

— To Mar. 15: Graphic work and paintings by the Italian artist and sculptor Marino Marini (1901-1966).

• Sächsische Galerie im Lenbachhaus.

— To March 29: Franz von Lenbach and His Time, marks the 150th anniversary of the painter's birth; 180 works are on view.

• TÜBINGEN:

• Kästle.

— To March 15: Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec: 130 sketches and paintings.

## ITALY

## FLORENCE:

• Palazzo Strozzi.

— To May 4: Entitled 17th century Florence, the exhibition brings together over 300 works (paintings, drawings, sculpture and engravings) by 63 artists of the Florentine school.

• ROM:

• Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).

— To Apr. 27: Portrait engravings by Robert Nanteuil (1623-1678), engraver to the court of Louis XIV.

• SPAIN

• BARCELONA:

• Centre Cultural de la Caixa (tel: 301.11.14).

— To Mar. 22: 165 examples of the drawing and graphic work of Edward Munch.

## DOONESBURY

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## WEEKEND

## Selling the Wallis Collection

by Aline Mosby

**G**ENEVA — The 31-carat diamond the size of a peach pit lay on a wrinkled piece of paper labeled "lot 97" in the guarded bank vault on a cobblestoned street in Geneva. On a lowly red plastic envelope gleamed a ruby and diamond necklace with rubies folded over like a scarf and inscribed "My Wallis from her David, June 15, 1936."

"Whoever buys these will be someone who admired the duchess and/or her taste," mused the jewelry auctioneer of the Geneva office of Sotheby's, Nicholas Rayner. "A lot of people will want to follow her footsteps. And then, the rich souvenir hunters . . ."

Rayner will bang down his gavel April 2 and 3 in Geneva to sell some 200 pieces of jewelry of the Duchess of Windsor. Most were given to her by the Duke of Windsor, who abdicated as British king to marry the American divorcee, one of the most renowned romances in world history.

Another 50 odds and ends on the auctioneer's table will include the duke's cuff links, the duchess's solid gold or brocaded silk evening purses and a belt dangling with gold coins.

The costly baubles, which Rayner figures should bring \$7.5 million, are stuffed into the duchess's leather jewelry cases and stacked in an old wooden trunk in the vault. With security in mind, Sotheby's forbids publication of the name of the bank or its address, or details of how the jewelry will be moved to the auction.

I was led past security officials through two bulletproof glass doors into the gray metal vaults. In a closet-size room, two Sotheby's researchers in casual sweaters worked to confirm each item's weight, description, value and history for the auction catalog.

"This 31-carat diamond we value between \$785,000 and \$980,000," said David Bennett, a jewel expert from London. "It had belonged to the American millionaires Evelyn Walsh McLean, and the New York jeweler Harry Winston sold it to the duke in 1949. Then we have the duchess's engagement ring, which he gave her as king six months before her divorce was final."

The sale, ordered by the Pasteur Institute in Paris, which was left the jewels by the duchess upon her death in 1986, looks as one of the jet set events of the decade.

"Beautiful girls," Rayner said, will display each piece before 500 expected buyers in three brown velvet-curtained salons of the elegant Hotel Beau Rivage on Lake Geneva.

At the hotel, the chatter of electric drills railed the lobby as workers created a fourth salon where more auction hounds can watch the sale on television. On display in the lobby will be the hotel registration book — if the hotel spokesman Christian Brand can find it — for 1937 when the couple honeymooned there.

Brand said the hotel's 120 rooms already are sold out for the auction. To house more customers and armies of journalists, Sotheby's has booked rooms in all the big Geneva hotels "and we may have to put up some



Pretty flamingo by Cartier, 1948.

The duchess displaying a throatload of rubies, given her by the duke (right).

people in Lausanne," Rayner said. "We're expecting an enormous number. Normally for a big international jewelry auction — Geneva is the capital for those — we print 4,000 catalogs. For this sale we are printing 20,000."

Requests for seats have poured in from Toronto, London, Palm Beach, New York, Paris, Los Angeles and other points. To

A diamond charm bracelet dangles with nine tiny crosses inscribed by the duke to mark events in their lives

inspire more potential customers, Sotheby's will display the jewels in Palm Beach from March 13 to 15 and in New York from March 17 to 22.

The gems trace the history of the couple's relationship. A diamond charm bracelet dangles with nine tiny crosses inscribed by the duke to mark events in their life. One says "Our marriage 3-6-37" (June 3, 1937). Another is engraved "WE (standing for Wallis and Edward) are too," a spelling puzzle that Sotheby's cannot solve. A coin on a gold charm bracelet says "Wallis from David, November 1946. More and more."

Spectacular pieces, such as that ruby and diamond necklace worth around \$715,000, handsomely set off the duchess's straight black hair parted simply in the middle and her stark, classic Paris couture gowns from Mainbocher, Dior and Balenciaga. But other showpieces hint of the Folies Bergere: grape-size pearls and a giant ruby, turquoise and diamond collar. And charming are three clips and two bracelets of diamond panthers and leopards with emerald, sapphire or diamond eyes. The paws, tails and heads move.

"I valued these at 20 times the cost of the stones, as they're unique. Cartier of Paris, the designer, has never made movable animals since," said Bennett amid his research papers in the vault. He was studying the history of her two-inch-long sapphire pendant, a \$300,000 diamond bracelet holding a circle of 45 sapphires and a \$100,000 diamond flamingo with ruby wings, engraved by the duke "Hold Tight."

The ownership of the jewels long has been questioned. According to a book on the royal jewelry by Suzy Menkes, Queen Alexandra gave David, then Prince of Wales, jewelry to present to a future queen. Since Mrs. Simpson never became queen, he could have reset the stones for the duchess and some could have belonged to the British crown. Sotheby's staff said they had found no evidence in the duke's correspondence with jewelers that the stones belonged to the crown.

Outside the secret bank vault stretched the shop windows of the world's noted jewelers. The modern pieces gleaming on display looked puny compared to the duchess's jewels, but possibly more wearable.

Aline Mosby, a former correspondent for United Press International, lives in Paris.

The newly-wed duchess, wearing favorite cross-charm bracelet.

The Duchess of Windsor wearing Cartier tiger bracelets and a huge canary diamond. Below, glittering menagerie created for her by Cartier.

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Denmark	D.Kr.	2,300	1,250	690	6.30	10	D.Kr. 3.7	D.Kr. 1,347
Finland*	F.M.	1,630	880	490	4.50	8	F.M. 3.5	F.M. 1,274
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420	3.85	7	F.F. 3.15	F.F. 1,147
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170	1.55	27	D.M. 1.15	D.M. 419
Gr. Britain	£	120	65	36	0.33	0.55	£ 0.22	£ 80
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	55	100	Dr. 45	Dr. 16,380
Ireland	Erl.	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	Erl. 0.32	Erl. 116
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	106,000	960	1,800	Lire 840	Lire 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	N.Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	N.Fl. 125	N.Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 7.3	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,558
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	480	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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Feb. 13-15: Chiang Mai Flower Festival. A million blooms, a thousand smiles. One of the unforgettable moments of your life.

April 13: Songkran Festival. A nationwide water festival celebrating the Thai Lunar New Year.

May 9-10: Bun Bang Fai Festival. "Bang" indeed. Held in northeast Thailand, a fireworks show like no other you've ever seen.

Oct. 16: Royal Barge Procession. An armada of brilliant colours, pageantry and rare splendour not to be missed.

Nov. 5: Loy Krathong. Celebrated nationwide, this is Thailand's loveliest festival.

Nov. 14-15: The Elephant Round-Up. Ever seen 100 elephants enact a medieval War Parade? You will if you come to Surin in northeast Thailand for this extraordinary display.

Nov. 22: Bangkok Marathon. A major sporting event commemorating His Majesty the King's 60th Birthday Anniversary.

Dec. 15: Light and Sound Presentation. A glittering occasion to be held at the Royal Grand Palace and the Temple of the Emerald Buddha.

These are only a small selection of the truly stunning special events that mark 1987 as Visit Thailand Year - a year full of festivities, flowers and fireworks.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1987

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

# BUSINESS/FINANCE

## WALL STREET WATCH

### Relax and Enjoy the Party, Says Market's 'Super Bull'

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — With the Dow Jones industrial average climbing to dizzying heights, up 18 percent this year alone, nervous investors keep wondering what they should do.

"Enjoy the party." That succinct advice comes from Robert R. Prechter Jr., who in the past year has emerged as the market's leading guru. He believes that the best is yet to come and predicts that the industrial average, which edged ahead 0.14 Wednesday to close at a record high of 2,237.63, will peak at between 3,600 and 3,700 next year.

Speaking from his home near Gainesville, Georgia, the 37-year-old Yale graduate and psychology major said, "I expect the Dow to move above 2,300 before we see anything worthy of the name correction. Once we reach that level, a market reaction is likely late this month or early in March. But it will be swift and short."

While Wall Street professionals pay particular heed to his short-term trading opinions, Mr. Prechter thinks that average investors should focus instead on the long term.

"The guy who is already invested should sit still and let the market make money for him," he said. "If there is a correction of 100 points or more, people should use that as a buying opportunity. The best-performing stocks during the remainder of this bull market will be big-capitalization blue chips." By implication, this means such stocks as General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Merck, 3M and International Business Machines.

The one-time Merrill Lynch employee is the foremost proponent of the "Elliott Wave" method of forecasting, a complicated and controversial approach to interpreting market movements. He publishes *The Elliott Wave Theorist*, a monthly advisory letter that sells for \$23 a year and goes to 16,000 subscribers.

What originally was the basis for his reputation?

"Bob Prechter set out his long-term case for the bull market shortly after it began in August 1982 with the Dow at 776.92, and he stuck to his guns," said Robert S. Robbins, a strategist with Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta. "That makes him the best-known super bull in the business."

**M** R. ROBBINS IS BULLISH, too, but he sees the Dow climbing at a more modest pace, possibly reaching 2,800 next year.

While Mr. Prechter generally advocates a buy-and-hold approach for the average investor, his timing for short-term market swings in 1986 took top honors among investment newsletters monitored by the Hubert Financial Digest in Washington. For example, he warned subscribers to take profits shortly before the Dow plunged 86.61 points on Sept. 11.

"Prechter has the best following right now among market advisers," said Michael S. Jenkins, a professional trader and editor of *Stock Market Cycles*. "This includes a whole industry of money managers who feel comfortable with his bull market case. In addition, he does short-term, day-to-day work, finding support and resistance levels in the market and here his following includes active traders who work with futures and options."

Mr. Jenkins wants to see the market weather the next few weeks, which are a crucial period in his study of cycles, before he is willing to concede further substantial gains.

"I don't really understand the Elliott Wave Theory," said Joseph A. Fischbach, a technical analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities. "I think stock prices basically have been climbing

See WALL STREET, Page 13

### BP Profit Off 27% in Quarter

#### Net Dropped By 49% in '86

By Warren Geller  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — British Petroleum Co., Britain's largest oil concern, said Thursday that its 1986 net income fell 49 percent from a year earlier. It cited a sharp fall in crude prices early last year that cut into earnings from exploration and production.

Earnings for the fourth quarter of 1986 fell 27 percent.

Profit for the year fell to £817 million (\$1.24 billion at current rates), or 44.6 pence a share, from £1.6 billion, or 74.4 pence a share, a year earlier, including gains or losses of the value of oil stocks.

Losses from holdings of oil stocks last year widened to £962 million from 1985's loss of £218 million, BP said.

Earnings for the year were reduced by an extraordinary charge of £118 million, BP said. The company said the charge was due entirely to write-downs and asset sales at its troubled U.S. subsidiary, Standard Oil Co. BP owns 55.3 percent of Standard, which is based in Cleveland.

BP's board raised the dividend for the full year by 1 penny a share, to 35 pence.

Group profit for the fourth quarter, on a replacement cost basis, plummeted to £236 million, from £213 million a year earlier, BP said.

BP's chairman, Sir Peter Wal-

ters, called the 1986 results "mixed." He said that a better indication of group profitability was 1986 earnings of £1.2 billion, reported on a replacement cost basis, which excludes the value of holdings of oil stocks. That compares with a £1.82 billion replacement-cost profit in 1985.

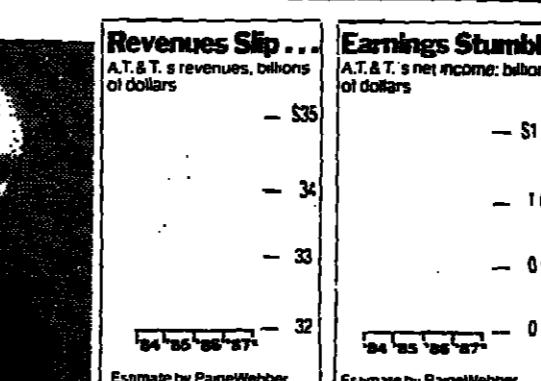
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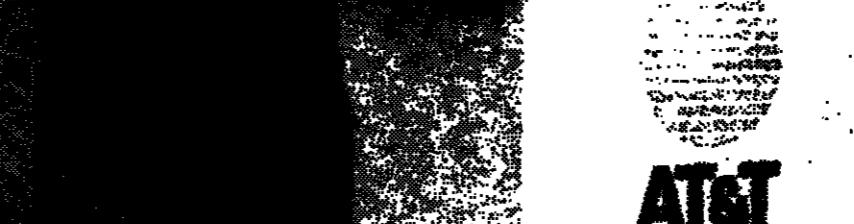
Even AT&T officials concede the company rushed into the business without proper forethought. "There was an almost instinctive reaction that we wanted to go into the computer business," said John Segall, head of strategic planning.

Moreover, AT&T is still mired in the process of organization and reorganization that it embarked



Estimate by PaineWebber

Estimate by PaineWebber



James E. Olson, AT&T's chairman, is wrestling with reorganization.

### At AT&T, a Redefinition of Goals Computer Setback Raises Questions About Firm's Future

By Andrew Pollack  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Nearly three years ago, James E. Olson, then vice chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., proudly announced his company's entry into the computer business.

The announcement was no surprise. Most everyone knew that AT&T, which had recently divested itself of its local operating companies and won the right to enter new businesses, was itching to flex its technological muscles. "More than just another entry into a crowded playing field," Mr. Olson proclaimed that day, AT&T's move into computers would "redefine the industry."

Today, it is AT&T that is being redefined. While its long-distance and telephone-bidding businesses are doing very well, it has lost hundreds of millions of dollars in computers, and may have to abandon that business altogether a few years down the road.

Even AT&T officials concede the company rushed into the business without proper forethought. "There was an almost instinctive reaction that we wanted to go into the computer business," said John Segall, head of strategic planning.

Moreover, AT&T is still mired in the process of organization and reorganization that it embarked

on after the 1984 divestiture. Tens of thousands of employees, who once believed a job with the phone company was forever, are being laid off and billions of dollars of assets are being written off. Such moves wiped out most of the company's earnings for 1986.

Only two weeks ago, the U.S. Justice Department threw AT&T yet another curve, recommending that the regional Bell companies be allowed to compete with AT&T in its two core businesses: long-distance and the manufacture of telecommunications equipment.

The setbacks — some within the company's control and others not — are raising questions about the future of what was arguably once the most smoothly running corporation in America. Many outside analysts, as well as some company officials, say AT&T is facing several more years of gut-wrenching cutbacks and strategy reformulations. Even after that, it may never become the technological and business force that many envisioned a few years ago.

"AT&T is just for the first time realizing what it means to be broken up," said Jack Grabman, a telecommunications analyst at Paine Webber Inc. and a former AT&T financial analyst. "Too many

see AT&T, Page 13

### U.S. Growth Rate Slowed to 1.3% In Final Quarter

Japan Ranks 3d In U.S. Investing

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy grew at a weak annual rate of 1.3 percent during the final three months of 1986, down from the previous estimate of 1.7 percent, the government reported Thursday.

For the entire year, the economy grew 2.5 percent, the slowest advance since an outright decline in the recession year of 1982. This represented no change from an estimate a month ago.

The Commerce Department said the fourth-quarter performance in the gross national product, which measures total output of goods and services, was the weakest showing for the economy since last spring, when growth slumped to a rate of 0.6 percent.

The weaker growth was accompanied by a slowdown in inflation, with an inflation index tied to the GNP rising at an annual rate of just 0.7 percent, the best showing in almost 20 years.

The 1.3 percent GNP growth rate at the end of last year was less than half the rate turned in from July through September, when the economy expanded at a 2.8 percent rate.

The third-quarter level had led the Reagan administration to forecast that the economy was finally rebounding after two years of sluggish activity.

This hope was pinned on an expected that the huge U.S. trade deficit, which has forced layoffs and cost thousands of manufacturing jobs, would show improvement.

The trade deficit did improve but other sectors of the economy weakened. The biggest weakness was in consumer spending, the mainstay of the four-year-old recovery.

Personal consumer spending, which accounts for about two-thirds of overall economic activity, fell 0.1 percent in the October-December period from the third quarter, after rising more than 6 percent for two consecutive quarters.

The improvement in the trade deficit came as exports shot up by 12 percent while imports edged down 0.3 percent.

The main change between the

initial GNP estimate and Thursday's revision came from a drop in business inventories, which fell by \$24.1 billion rather than by an earlier estimate of \$11.2 billion.

This revision, however, is likely to spell greater strength in coming months as businesses step up production to restock depleted inventories, analysts said.

For 1987, the Reagan administration is predicting that the economy will grow by 3.1 percent, a substantial pick-up from last year's 2.5 percent. Private forecasters are split on whether the economy will occur, however.

David Wyss, an economist with Data Resources Inc., said the GNP will rise by 3.2 percent this year, almost identical to the administration's prediction.

However, Donald Straszheim, chief economist for the New York investment firm of Merrill Lynch, was much more pessimistic. He

predicted that the economy will not improve in other parts of the economy, such as consumer spending.

### Leyland Trucks, DAF Of Netherlands to Merge

Reuters

achieving a major presence in the European commercial vehicle market.

Mr. Channon said that Freight Rover would continue to make vans in Birmingham, England, and that "significant expansion of truck production at Leyland is planned."

The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has been trying for several years to solve the huge financial problems at the Rover Group — once known as British Leyland. Among the biggest problems has been the truck division, which has been losing £1 million a week, despite having 18 percent of the domestic market.

Last year, General Motors Corp. sought to buy Rover's Land Rover division in a deal that would also have included Leyland Trucks. But GM and the government were forced to abandon the plan after a huge outcry from Parliament and the public over foreign ownership of important British industries.

Under the agreement, the British government would provide £750 million (\$1.1 billion) toward settling off Leyland Trucks' debts. Mr. Channon said.

"These proposals build upon important existing distribution links between companies," Mr. Channon said, adding that they would create a company capable of



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TDB did not achieve its present position overnight. The bank was founded in Geneva over a quarter-century ago, and has grown rapidly ever since.

While growth remains one of our objectives, it is a point of principle with us to maintain a conservative

ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity — sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

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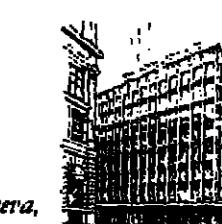
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### Currency Rates

Feb. 19

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	DKR	S.F.	U.S.	£	DM	FF	Yen	Sw.	DKR	S.F.
Argentina	1,007	2.77	1,000	20.87	1,198	1,015	1,023	1,027	1,007	2.77	1,000	20.87	1,198	1,015	1,023	1,027
Bulgaria	20,345	50.045	20,370	1,015	2,015	1,023	1,027	1,027	20,345	50.045	20,370	1,015	2,015	1,023	1,027	1,027
Frankfurt	1,683	2.913	1,683	1,015	1,679	1,015	1,023	1,027	1,683	2.913	1,683	1,015	1,679	1,015	1,023	1,027
London (B)	1,523	2.863	1,523	1,015	1,519	1,015	1,023	1,027	1,523	2.863	1,523	1,015	1,519	1,015	1,023	



Lifted,  
reborn

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

### Daimler Sales Jump 25% Despite Strong DM

Reuters

STUTTGART — Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's largest company, said Thursday that group sales rose 25 percent last year, to 65.6 billion Deutsche marks (about \$35.8 billion at current exchange rates) from 52.4 billion DM in 1985.

The company made the announcement in a letter to shareholders, but gave no details about group profits, which totaled 1.68 billion DM in 1985. The revenue figure was almost exactly in line with predictions made by company officials in December.

Daimler attributed much of the gain to the inclusion of sales from its new subsidiary, the AEG AG electrical group.

It also cited strong demand for its Mercedes-Benz cars, and good growth in domestic markets.

Daimler said that AEG, which entered into bankruptcy proceedings in 1982, had continued its recovery last year, as sales at the unit increased to 11.2 billion DM from 10.8 billion DM. Daimler acquired a 56 percent stake in the company early last year.

Revenues at the parent company rose 20 percent, to 40.6 billion DM from 37.1 billion DM in 1985. Domestic sales jumped 14 percent, to 19.6 billion DM, while foreign sales rose by 6 percent, to 21 billion DM.

Group domestic sales climbed 49 percent, to 27.9 billion DM, while the group's foreign sales increased by 12 percent, to 37.7 billion DM.

Daimler said that, in its privatized car division, problems caused by the strong mark were largely offset by a 10 percent increase in sales, to 31.6 billion DM.

But revenue from commercial vehicles fell 12 percent, to 17.6 billion DM, largely because of exchange-rate fluctuations and heightened competition.

Sales of cars in the United States rose 14 percent, to 99,000, and Japanese sales leaped 50 percent to around 14,000.

Two recently acquired subsidiaries — MTU GmbH, the aerospace engine maker, and Dornier GmbH, the aerospace group — also boosted Daimler's results. MTU's sales edged up 7 percent to 2.9 billion DM, while Dornier's sales rose 9.5 percent to 2.3 billion DM.

### Credit Suisse Profit Edges Up 12%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — Credit Suisse, Switzerland's third-largest bank, said Thursday that its net profit rose a less-than-expected 12 percent in 1986 while dividends edged up only fractionally. The news disappointed analysts and investors alike.

Net profit for 1986 reached \$66 million Swiss francs (\$365 million

at current exchange rates) from \$57 million francs the previous year, while assets rose 17 percent to 103.74 billion francs, from \$8.66 billion in 1985.

Robert Jeker, the bank's chief executive, said that the bank would raise the annual dividend by just 1 franc, to 107 francs per share, less than 1 percent from last year.

This dividend increase on an investment of 10 bearer shares — that's worth 35,000 francs — is the cost of a mere one glass of champagne," said Gilbert Puder, head of research at A. Sarasin & Cie, the private Basel bank.

Analysts had expected profits to rise as much as 20 percent, and they also forecast a higher dividend. The other two big Swiss banks, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp., are due to report their results in the next two weeks.

Promising figures from the No. 4 and 5 banks, Swiss Volksbank and Bank Leu, had reinforced earlier predictions that 1986 would be an equally exceptional year for the "Big Three" banks as well.

Mr. Jeker said business had slowed in the second half of last year after a very good first six months.

"I would like to warn about setting expectations all too high," he said. "Our estimate of 1987 and 1988 business are not such that we can necessarily expect it to go so well."

Mr. Jeker said he could not even rule out an absolute drop in profit this year. Like other banks, Credit Suisse has become increasingly dependent on so-called "off-balance sheet activity" — such as issuing and trading of shares and bonds — and this made it increasingly vulnerable to developments beyond its control.

(Reuters, AP)

### COMPANY NOTES

United Press International

TOKYO — Three more Japanese companies joined the rush Thursday to introduce a sophisticated recorder capable of reproducing the high quality of compact discs, despite U.S. moves aimed at curbing their use.

Sony Corp. said it would begin marketing its digital audio tape recorder, or DAT, in Japan on March 23, but gave no date for overseas sales.

Sharp Corp. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. said their DAT system would make its Japanese debut on March 2, the same day Aiwa Co. introduces its DAT. Last week Aiwa became the first company to unveil a DAT system.

Marketing of the systems has been delayed by complaints from compact disk makers and record companies that DAT's would allow consumers to produce nearly perfect copies of expensive CDs.

President Ronald Reagan recently announced a trade bill to outlaw piracy of copyright material using DATs. Under the bill, all digital audio tape recorders must include a computer chip that would prohibit copying of the digital output from CDs unless certain sounds had been encoded.

However, a DAT user would be able to copy a CD by converting the signal to analog form, although this would cause a slight distortion.

The DATs can record for up to two hours on a tape about two-thirds the size of a traditional audio cassette, they said.

### WALL STREET: Guru's Advice

(Continued from first finance page)

because of the public's shift from tangible assets to financial assets. My target is for the Dow to reach 2,400 or 2,500 by April and then to decline in the second half of this year."

The Elliott Wave Theory holds that stock prices move up and down in distinct waves to complete any single bull market or bear market. In August 1982, according to Mr. Prechter's interpretation, the current bull market entered Wave Five, typically the most spectacular, selective and ultimately most euphoric wave."

### ASEA Reports Flat Earnings For Last Year

Special to the Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — ASEA AB, the electrical and heavy industrial group, reported pretax earnings of 2.53 billion kronor (\$389 million) in 1986, little changed from 1985 earnings of 2.47 billion kronor. Sales rose 14.5 percent to 46.03 billion kronor.

The company said that pretax earnings were hurt by lower income from investments.

For the current year, ASEA forecast that earnings would remain at 1986 levels, "providing the economy does not decline to any major extent."

Orders were up 29 percent to 47.44 billion kronor, reflecting large international orders for high-voltage direct current facilities and a light rail transit system for Istanbul. The Swedish State Railways placed a major order for high speed trains.

ASEA's directors also proposed raising the dividend to 7 kronor a share from the 6 kronor a share paid in 1985.

### AT&T: Communications Giant Redefines Goals After Computer Setback

(Continued from first finance page)

people take AT&T's long-term success for granted," he warned.

The outcome of AT&T's struggle has implications for the United States as well as for the company. One of the benefits expected from the divestiture and accompanying deregulation was that the technological prowess of Bell Laboratories, winner of seven Nobel Prizes, would be uncaged, spurring innovation. Theorists also postulated that AT&T, which developed the world's best telephone system, would be able to apply its expertise overseas, helping to put a dent in the U.S. trade deficit.

Bell Labs is, in fact, still getting patents at an average rate of one a day. But AT&T has so far had trouble breaking into foreign markets. If anything, the breakup of the Bell System has opened the American telecommunications market to a flood of imports.

AT&T is also facing a challenge from Northern Telecom, the Canadian telecommunications equipment maker based in Ottawa, Ontario. Northern Telecom has a 25 percent share of the long-distance market, up from 18 percent in 1985.

AT&T's share of the market has been reduced to 125 from 130 since the breakup.

Not all is bleak. AT&T has done

far better than expected in its core businesses, where it was expected to be picked apart by more agile competitors. In selling central office switches and transmission equipment to other telephone companies, AT&T has staged a dramatic comeback against its main rival, Northern Telecom.

In the long-distance business, the major source of AT&T profits, it has retained a 75 percent market share despite a process that let consumers and businesses choose their long-distance companies.

But those businesses alone are not enough for AT&T. Both are growing at only single-digit rates, and AT&T already has such a large market share that it is bound to lose ground eventually, especially if the Bell operating companies are allowed to compete.

Hence, if AT&T cannot succeed in new business it could become, at best, a slow-growth company in low-profit business.

Analysts had expected profits to rise as much as 20 percent, and they also forecast a higher dividend. The other two big Swiss banks, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp., are due to report their results in the next two weeks.

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(Reuters, AP)

### BP: Profit Fell 49% in 1986 on Slumping Oil Prices

(Continued from first finance page)

at \$18 a barrel were good, in contrast to the "extreme volatility" of 1986. Spot prices opened the year around \$26 a barrel, fell to about \$10 in July, and then closed the year at \$18.

The failure of the price of refined products, including chemicals, to match the rise in crude oil prices late in 1986 put pressure on profit margins in oil refining, chemicals, and marketing, company officials said.

This pressure contributed to a significant decline in fourth quarter group earnings, compared with the previous and year-earlier quarters, they said.

(Continued from first finance page)

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or call (213) 457-4777.

### But the Regional Companies' Stocks Have Fared Better

AT&T stock is up 5.8% since Dec. 1983-1986

AT&T holds a big lead in long-distance...

Share of the long-distance market...

Others 3% —

Sprint 2% —

AT&T 81% —

1983

AT&T 76% —

1986

Source: The Vanier Group

AT&T 78% —

1987

AT&T 76% —

1988

AT&T 78% —

1989

AT&T 78% —

1990

AT&T 78% —

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AT&T 78% —

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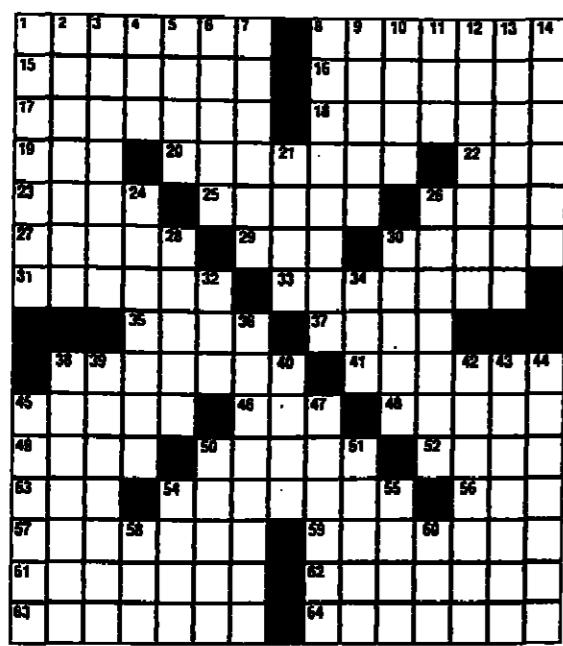
AT&T 78% —

2011

AT&T 78% —







## PEANUTS



2-20



2-20

## BLONDIE



2-20

## BEETLE BAILEY



2-20

## ANDY CAPP



2-20

## WIZARD OF ID



2-20

## REX MORGAN



2-20

## GARFIELD



2-20

## ACROSS

1-8 Most popular TV game show, with "The Price Is Right." 15 Greek 16 First letter given to Odysseus 17 Lephorn native 18 Circular building 19 Use a ray gun 20 Like many a correspondent 22 Wife of American 23 Romeo's last act 25 "White April" poet 26 Singer Natalie 27 Sponsor's name for Ireland 29 Squiffed 30 Diamond quartet 31 Set into a groove 33 In a state of anomie 35 Nobelist in Physics: 1911 37 Epithet verb 38 Wheedles 41 Oysterfish 45 Giant armadillo 46 Crustette 48 Nonsensical rubbish 49 Wahhabi, e.g. 50 Sided 52 Egyptian symbol 53 Toe predecessor 54 Baseball Hall of Fame player manager 56 Yorkshire river 57 Disposed to love 59 Small spaces 61 Gives up a claim to, in law 62 Is followed by a Moslem leader 63 Severe critics 64 Best seller by Susan: 1976

11 Inst. at Fort Worth 12 Party vase-shaped bryozoan 13 Small knots 14 Some kin 21 Weinscot 24 Deception via soft soap 26 Metrical pause 28 Alphabetical device used by Frederick!!! 30 Chevot's plaint 32 Actor Dullio — Prete 34 Retorts are forte 36 Gratuitous 38 Coating for an apple 39 Chilean desert, rich in nitrates 40 Pudding starch 42 Nominal 43 Act 44 Origins 45 Medieval invaders of Europe 47 Indemnified 50 Young conger 51 Skin: Comb. form 54 Comfort, in case 55 Fervor 58 Small bird 60 Ethiopian river

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"THAT'S ENOUGH, JOEY. WELL BE IN SOME KINDA TROUBLE LONG BEFORE WE USE ALL THESE."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIFFY

IRROG

DRAIMY

LIDIAN

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

I wish others would also be considerate of the neighborhood.

SOMEBODY WHO CALLS A SPADE A SPADE MIGHT WANT TO GIVE YOU THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: Erupt Young Gunner Reality Answer: "A man sold me the Nile River for ten dollars." — "Egypt" You (you typed you)

## WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

OCEANIA

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Feb. 19

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

American drama

Class Prev.

Hankel

Klond

Klond&lt;/div



## POSTCARD

## Offstaging at the Apollo

By William E. Geist  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — They have actually had to use a hook to remove bad acts from the Apollo Theater stage on amateur nights. This practice stopped when one particularly unpronouncing young performer sued for whiplash.

Amateur night at the Apollo has been a Wednesday night tradition since 1935, and Sandman Sims will be waiting in the wings next Wednesday to extricate unpopular acts from the stage.

"We worked everywhere," Sims, a tap-dancer for the last half century, said, "and this is the toughest audience in the world."

The raucous impassioned audience hauls insults and boos and the occasional object.

When the boozing became deafening during a recent show, and it became apparent that Bert Burton was not the next Caruso and not about to leave the stage of his own volition, Sims swung into action. He came tap-dancing out of the wings holding a baseball bat, grabbed Burton by the sleeve, and pulled him back through the curtain.

Sims wears clown outfits for these trips on stage, to help divert audience attention from the performer.

"Amateur-night audiences," he said, "throw pennies, paper wads, chairs, anything handy. When there was a stable behind the theater, they'd bring in horseshoes and throw them" — a practice not considered good luck for performers.

Still, the performers do not want to see Sims coming after them. The tap-dancers, whose students have included Ben Vereen and Gregory Himes, as well as — yes — Sugar Ray Robinson and Muhammad Ali, is the grim reaper of the Apollo, no matter how festively he dresses. Some performers think it is bad luck just to see him before a show.

"Get away," snapped Angela Hamlet, a 25-year-old singer from Brooklyn, who had come to try her voice in the "big top," as the Apollo is known. "I've heard about you," she said to Sims backstage. "I don't want to be seeing you at all."

Burton thanked Sims for pulling him offstage, but some performers have waited a long time for their moment at the Apollo, where so

many singing greats have had their start, and some do not go quietly. "God, I hope the audience likes this guy," Sims whispered, growing anxious at the prospect of having to remove Vic Firthorn, a behemoth in a tuxedo.

Sims sorted through his bag of tricks and pulled out a blank pistol that he sometimes can use to scare a performer offstage. On one performer, it worked too well, and when Sims fired the pistol, the singer jumped into the audience and ran up the aisle and out the front door. "Sometimes," he said, "performers wait outside to beat me up."

"When we had microphones that lowered from the ceiling and raised up from the stage floor, we finally tried to get one singer offstage by raising the microphone. But he was up on his tiptoes with his head up in the air singing away. Then he got down, on his knees and sang into the microphone being lowered into the floor."

"I tell these kids not to be nervous or ashamed," added Sims, who recalled being booted off the stage 10 times before winning an amateur-night contest nearly 50 years ago. "I tell them to work on their act and come back."

"This audience will blow anybody offstage," he said, recalling that Count Basie was nervous, too. "Ella Fitzgerald was blown off. So was Dinah Washington. Flip Wilson, Richard Pryor and a lot of others."

An avalanche of boos, whistles, catcalls and objects can slide down and bury a performer from the cheap — \$5 — seats in the second balcony known as the "burrards roost."

"Ain't nobody dying here but you!" shouted a patron of the arts at a singer who was mournfully dressed in a black hat and black dress.

A man named Pop Johnson sat in the same box in the audience every Wednesday night for 14 years, and when he did not like an act, he placed a handkerchief over his head and blew a whistle. When Johnson stopped attending, Sandman Sims — so called because he tap-dances on a sandy board — took his box for a while. Sims wore Christmas lights that nearly electrocuted him one night as the audience cheered for more of the delightful spectacle of sparks and smoke.

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many singing greats have had their start, and some do not go quietly. "God, I hope the audience likes this guy," Sims whispered, growing anxious at the prospect of having to remove Vic Firthorn, a behemoth in a tuxedo.

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"I tell these kids not to be nervous or ashamed," added Sims, who recalled being booted off the stage 10 times before winning an amateur-night contest nearly 50 years ago. "I tell them to work on their act and come back."

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